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29,025

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1976

Established 1887

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kis Confers with French Aide

By Douglas Watson

BEIRUT, May 24 (WP).—As he flew through Lebanon in a private plane, President-elect Elias Sarraya visited French Ambassador Hubert Argod "to seek advice" on the situation in Lebanon.

Sarraya, a former member of the Syrian Arab Army, is a Christian rightist. He is being welcomed by the Christian rightist.

Palestinian guerrilla leader, proclaimed his "total" rejection of any military intervention in Lebanon.

Khafiz, second-in-command of the largest Palestinian guerrilla organization, said he is a "rally" here, that the "are deluding themselves" if they think the French are "an or British intervention."

Khafiz said, "We only see an army in this country and the nationalist (leftist) Arab Army," which is composed of Moslem enemies who deserted the now nonexistent regular Lebanese Army.

Le Monde, a French newspaper, published today that the French of troops was conditioned general invitation. "There is no one think in the present state of affairs that the conditions could be in the foreseeable future," the newspaper concluded.

Following throughout Lebanon, the French troops were substantially today following a full. Shelling could be in Beirut port area and city sections, with snipers reported all along the common line in this divided

15 Killed
in the Mediterranean north of Beirut, fighting today and yesterday by the rightist Phalangists supporters of the National Army headed by Raymond who was defeated by Mr. for the presidency. At 15 persons were reported

Mr. Ede's home town, an unusual in that there had been no fighting. The clashes between the rightists and the National Army despite both being composed of Maronite

fighting was also reported in the mountain city of a rightist stronghold, was for six hours yesterday.

Qadhafi Reaction
COLL. Libya, May 24 (Reuters).—Libyan leader Moammar al-Fuqhari today told him that he should not send troops to Lebanon, Libya's ARNA news reported.

agency said that Col. al-Fuqhari, "Such action is a dangerous gesture, the good relations between the nation and France."

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ops' Attack
Hijacked Jet

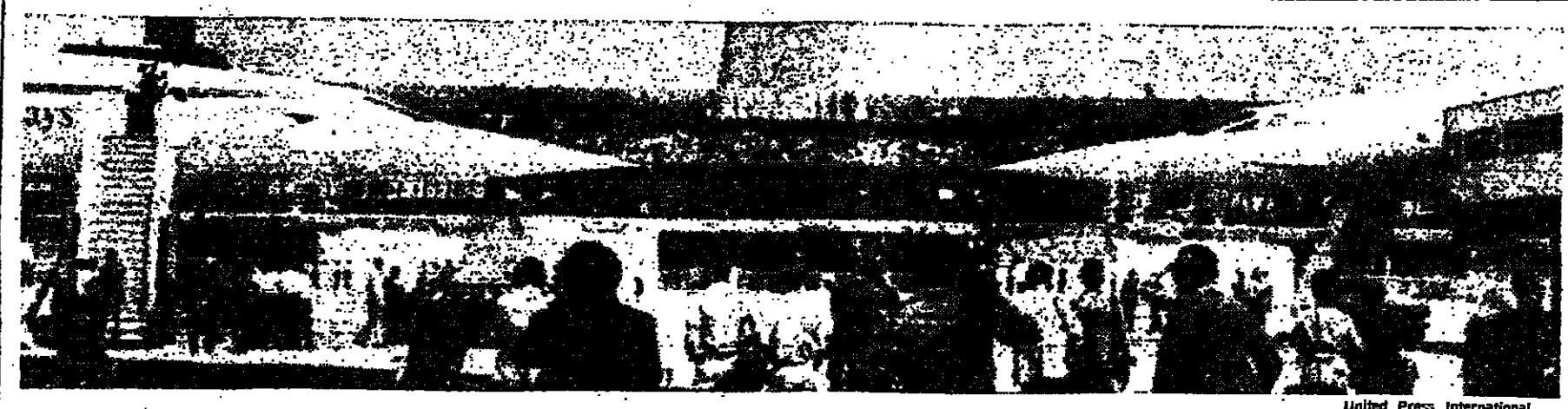
ILA, May 24 (Reuters).—Secretary Juan Ponce de Leon today defended the government's decision to send troops to Zambanga airport in southern Philippines yesterday.

teen people—10 hostages of the 6 hijackers—died the Philippine Air Lines 411 burst into flames yesterday after grenade explosions in exchange of gunfire by the hijackers and the

Burke said the military to alternative but to rush to the hijackers when "it became evident that the hijackers were carrying out their threat to leave the plane."

military said the hijackers, ing to be student supporters of the Communist Party in the Philippines, had exchanged hand grenades and shot ruminately at passengers to leave the plane.

some survivors said they no one leaving until the jet started.



Nose to nose, British Airways Concorde (left) and French one at Dulles Airport yesterday after opening transatlantic service.

Concordes Take First Supersonic Passengers to U.S.

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, May 24.—British and French Concorde airliners began supersonic passenger service between Europe and North America today, cutting the flying time between the continents in half.

The British Concorde took 3 hours 52 minutes to reach Washington from London, while the French plane flew in from Paris in 3 hours 54 minutes. Because they crossed four time zones during their flight, the Concordes landed before they took off in local times.

The British Concorde touched down first at Dulles International Airport in suburban Virginia after a flight of about three and three-quarter hours—much of it at twice the speed of sound. The Air France Concorde came in two minutes later.

After the French and British Concordes touched down, they rolled to a nose-to-nose position in front of the Dulles terminal. The captain of the British craft reported what he apparently regarded as a near miss shortly before he touched down. Reporters monitoring conver-

sation between the British Concorde and the Dulles control tower heard the British pilot say: "We missed that fellow by about 400 feet."

But airport authorities told reporters that there was no danger at the time. They said that the unidentified craft reported by the British pilot was about three miles away from the Concorde, and about 400 feet above it.

At that point, the British plane was swinging onto a northern landing approach. There was no indication that the Concorde had to take any evasive action.

Thousands of spectators—but no demonstrators—were on hand to watch the British and French Concordes open a 16-month trial of supersonic service into the United States.

British Airways plans two flights a week between Washington and London, while Air France plans three between

Paris and the U.S. capital. But the key to the Concorde's success is service between Europe and New York, which the Port of New York Authority has blocked pending further studies of the effects of supersonic flights. The two airlines are trying to get the courts to lift the ban.

Concorde fares are 20 per cent above first-class rates on a subsonic aircraft. The cost of a one-way flight from Washington to London is \$801 while the cost from Washington to Paris is \$827.

News Analysis

War in Lebanon Dissolves The Arab World's '73 Unity

By James M. Markham

RIYADH, May 24 (NYT).—The political spinoff from the Lebanese civil war has sharpened existing rivalries in the Arab world and created new ones. The seemingly united camp of the October, 1973, war is now a badly divided one.

"The divisions are much more profound than before the 1973 war," said a highly informed Arab who had come to observe an Egyptian-Syrian reconciliation meeting here that failed to come off.

In Damascus, the Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian foreign ministers left for home today after talks with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, Reuters reported.

[Saudi Foreign Minister Saud al-Faisal and the Kuwaiti foreign chief, Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed, arrived in Damascus from Cairo yesterday.]

[They brought Egyptian views on conditions for convening a proposed conference of the premiers of the four Arab countries. This was to have been held last Wednesday in Riyadh but was postponed at the last moment.]

Saudi Arabia, which has improved its relations with Iraq and Iran and is about to exchange ambassadors with the leftist government of Southern Yemen, is beginning to throw its weight into the task of closing the major breach in the Arab camp: between Cairo and Damascus.

State of Turmoil
But the highly fluid Lebanese situation could well keep mediation efforts in a state of turmoil. Lebanon is under the control of no one which makes it a kind of political trampoline for a number of forces, notably the volatile Palestinian guerrilla movement.

Indeed, if the civil war has demonstrated anything, it is that the Palestinians insist on remaining at the center of Arab considerations—and that Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization will go to considerable lengths to preserve its room for maneuver.

Originally a fast ally of Damascus in denouncing last September's "treacherous" Sinai agreement between Israel and Egypt, the PLO is now warning to President Anwar Sadat, fearful that Syrian hegemony in Lebanon would restrict its freedom of movement and possibly squeeze it into a disadvantageous Middle East settlement.

In resisting Syrian pressures in their home base of Lebanon, the Palestinians have demonstrated again their ability in shunning inter-Arab clashes by also relying on Libya, a major source of arms for the guerrillas at a time when Syria has tightened the spigot, but also Egypt's most uncompromising opponent in the Arab world.

The rather opportunistic Palestinian-Egyptian rapprochement was accomplished without any renunciation by Mr. Sadat of the "treacherous" disengagement accord, which looks like it is becoming the hard rock in the shifting sands of made and unmade alliances.

Syria, proudly refusing to make a unilateral Sinai-style deal that left out the Palestinians, has been invisibly wrestling with the consequences of Sinai for almost a year now.

Hiker Missing, May Be Victim Of Big Foot

By John Saar

EUREKA, Calif., May 24 (AP).—Searchers are out in the mountains north of here looking for a 22-year-old woman who, according to a group of hikers, was carried off by a "large, hairy animal," possibly the legendary ape-like creature called Big Foot.

The missing woman's four hiking companions told authorities that they were on a trail when a hairy creature suddenly leaped out of the bushes behind them and grabbed the last of their party, the young woman. No one got a good look at the creature, they said.

The hirsute creature has reportedly been sighted many times, but like the Abominable Snowman of the Himalayas, scientists have been unable to confirm its existence.

Japanese Parliament Ratifies Nuclear Nonproliferation Pact

By John Saar

TOKYO, May 24 (WP).—Parliament finally agreed today to ratify the international nuclear non-proliferation treaty. An overwhelming majority in the upper house voted for ratification, ending a national debate amid suspicions about Japanese intentions among other Asian nations.

Six years have passed since the government signed the pledge not to acquire nuclear weapons, but leftist and rightist opponents of the treaty had blocked the parliamentary approval necessary to make it binding.

Whittled down to the Communists and a handful of conservative hawks, the parliamentary critics were defeated today but 13 extreme rightist members of the ruling Liberal Democratic party said they would fight do-

mestic legislation related to the treaty. Rightists today stormed the Diet (parliament) and smashed windows to protest the vote. Twelve were arrested.

The ratification came on the last day of an eventful Diet session and brought some comfort to the government.

• Egypt seeks approval for nuclear blast to dig a canal. Page 2.

to Premier Takeo Miki—a strong proponent of the treaty—whose leadership is under challenge by elders of his party.

Technological Capacity
Adoption of the treaty by Japan—the only country to have been attacked with atomic bombs and a country with ample technological capacity now to manufacture nuclear arms—is welcomed by the United States. Control of such weapons has been a prime objective of U.S. postwar foreign policy and Washington has urged successive Japanese governments to get the treaty through parliament.

Observers say hesitation over the treaty has damaged Japan's diplomatic relations and its image as an unarmed superpower pursuing peace diplomacy. The delay fed regional fears that Japan might be considering nuclear armament.

A Foreign Ministry official said today that he was relieved that an embarrassing "contradiction" was close to solution. "The delay has been very long and this will dispel any doubt whether we will go nuclear," he added. "What we have been saying in public will be ratified by treaty."

Long irritated by the parliamentary haggling over the treaty, the Foreign Ministry quickly leaked plans for Japan to take a more assertive role in world disarmament, starting June 22 at the next session of the Geneva arms control talks.

Renegotiation in 1985
Ratification will bind Japan not to possess, manufacture or acquire nuclear devices for 19 years. The treaty, sponsored by the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain in 1968, comes up for renegotiation in 1985. Observers believe Japan's long and difficult passage to a national consensus on the philosophical and security aspects of the treaty was accelerated by two factors.

Mr. Miki and others campaigning for ratification have argued convincingly that Japan's international reputation was threatened.

Secondly, business leaders grew apprehensive that nonratification might harm the prospects of the country's rapidly expanding nuclear energy industry. With no uranium deposits, Japan relies on foreign suppliers, principally the United States. Canada is another uranium exporter and members of a Canadian parliamentary delegation to Tokyo recently warned Japanese legislators that nonratifying countries could expect difficulties.

Japanese officials feel that by ratification they can assure the steady flow of uranium essential to a nuclear power plant construction program that is second only to the United States.

Senate's Leaders Drop Kissinger's Africa Aid Plan

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 24 (NYT).—Senate leaders, faced with a filibuster that could kill the entire foreign aid package, have decided to drop a clause authorizing \$25 million for assistance that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger promised for African states during his recent trip to that continent.

Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., the assistant majority leader, told newsmen that the section which provided funds "to carry out the proposals made by the secretary of state in Lusaka, Zambia, on April 27" had been deleted from the \$6.7-billion bill. "Otherwise," Sen. Byrd said, "we would have difficulty getting the bill through."

Secretary Kissinger promised black African nations a threefold increase in U.S. economic aid by 1979 and committed President Ford's administration to an unprecedented policy of economic, diplomatic and moral pressure against the white minority rule in Rhodesia in order to avert what Mr. Kissinger called "a great tragedy" of racial war in southern Africa.

His commitments have been strongly attacked both by conservative members of Congress, who support white rule in Rhodesia and South Africa, and by Ronald Reagan, who is challenging Mr. Ford for the Republican presidential nomination.

The foreign aid bill, including the \$25-million Africa aid authorization, was originally sent to the Senate floor last week but action was put off when Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., threatened to block the measure with a filibuster unless the African aid provision was dropped.

Rhodesia's Enemies
Sen. Allen charged that the provision would "give support to African nations that join in the battle or conflict with the existing government in Rhodesia."

With the Congress trying to adjourn before the Democratic National Convention in July, and with much still remaining, Senate leaders felt that to take the aid package to the floor with the Africa aid authorization still in it would be tantamount to killing the entire package for the term.

The Kissinger proposals, including the increase in Africa aid to \$75 million a year by 1979, would involve repeal of the "Byrd amendment," which halted U.S. compliance with the UN ban on the importing of Rhodesian chrome and other metals in what amounts to a virtual trade quarantine of that nation.

Other Kissinger proposals included aid to refugees from Rhodesia, a program to aid Rhodesia when blacks take over and aid to nations surrounding Rhodesia that have been hurt economically by observing the UN sanctions.

Uncle Deadlock
NAIROBI, May 24 (Reuters).—The two principal negotiating groups at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development said today that in the United meeting here they have failed to agree on the two main issues, debt repayment and the financing of commodities purchases.

Concern about any aggressive intentions of the Soviet Union. "It was gradual," said the 67-year-old general, who works at home in a small office with pictures of U.S. generals and the flags of alliance members. "The decision to run on the Communist ticket was not taken suddenly. I have been working in the party since my retirement and my views coincide with the party."

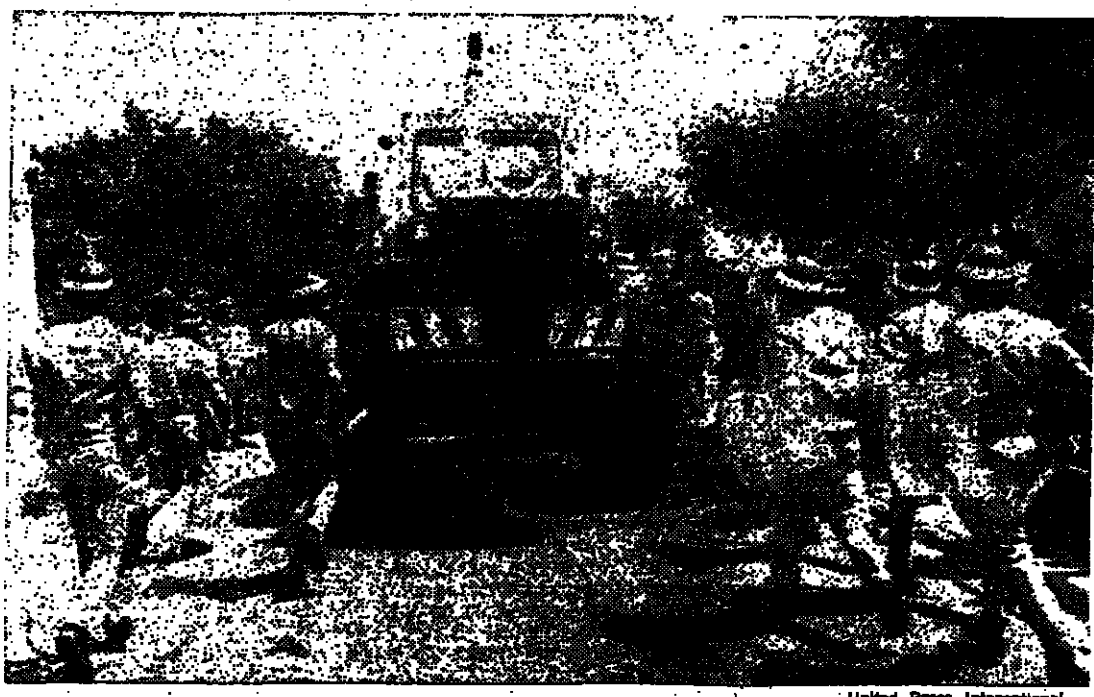
"Reliable and Democratic"
"In my opinion, the Italian Communists are reliable and democratic and I believe they do not want to destroy the alliance, but to see both it and the Warsaw Pact decrease in strength together."

The Communist party has often asked nonmembers to run as independents, partly to bolster its prestige and give the appearance of a broader base. Their "independent" list this time also includes Alvaro Spinnelli, president of the Common Market's European Commission, as well as several prominent Catholic laymen.

The general, a square-jawed man with gray hair and a brisk military manner, is the highest-ranking officer of the Italian armed forces to run with the Communist party. His military record was distinguished, his assignments important and his links to the alliance close.

He was deputy chief of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



ISRAELI RIOT—Police move in behind bulldozer that was sent to demolish a factory erected without a permit in a slum area near Tel Aviv. Youths fought the police.

Bars Inquiry Into March Riots

Rabin Refuses to Halt Galilee Land Buying

By John Saar

JERUSALEM, May 24 (AP).—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin today rejected demands by Israeli Arabs for an end to Israeli land purchases in the Galilee district and for an investigation of the March 30 rioting in which six Arabs were killed.

Mr. Rabin met for 2 1/2 hours at his office with 11 council heads of Arab villages, representing Arab citizens of Israel, not Arabs of the occupied West Bank, which has been the scene of bloody clashes with security forces recently.

The Prime Minister said that he was willing to discuss all subjects with the Arabs, but that he was adamantly against their two main demands.

As to a halt in Israeli land purchases, Mr. Rabin told Israeli radio following the meeting, "The answer is 'no'."

The government is buying 1,600 acres of Arab land for development projects for Jews and Arab citizens.

Arab calls for an official inquiry into the March 30 riots were met with Mr. Rabin's insistence that "there is no need for any inquiry committee."

The March 30 riots ended years of peace between Jews and Arabs. In addition to the 6 dead, 31 Arabs and 50 police and troops were reported injured in the disturbances that coincided with a Communist-called general strike.

Mr. Rabin urged a "new chapter" in relations between Jews and Arabs, starting June 22 at the next session of the Geneva arms control talks.

In Tel Aviv, meanwhile, Israeli rioters protesting the demolition of an illegally built factory in a slum battled police today, throwing stones and fire bombs and setting trucks ablaze.

Police had no immediate count of casualties, but the state radio said that several were hurt in the street battles of the Baka district of Tel Aviv.

Dozens of police and paramilitary border police confronted the crowd and two security helicopters hovered above the riot scene.

Despite the protest, city workers began battering down the small concrete factory with a bulldozer and sledge hammers. The demolition was part of a program by Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat to rid the city of buildings put up without permits.

Officer to Be Tried
JERUSALEM, May 24 (Reuters).—An Israeli Army officer will be court-martialed in connection with the death of an Arab demonstrator during recent rioting in the occupied West Bank. Defense Minister Shimon Peres said here yesterday.

The Arab died in custody after allegedly being beaten by soldiers under the officer's command.



Gen. Gino (Nino) Pasti

Fact of Publication 'Amazing'

New Novel Exalting Passivity Stirs a Controversy in Russia

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, May 24.—A short novel, "The House on the Embankment," by Yuri Trifonov, is creating the biggest stir here since Alexander Solzhenitsyn's "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich" appeared 14 years ago.

The 50,000-word novel was published in January in a magazine called Friendship of Peoples, and already that issue is a collector's item. It had cost 50 kopeks (6 cents) but now brings up to 30 rubles (340¢) on the black market, according to sources in the book-selling field.

Demand is so great that sometimes the book can be borrowed from a friend for only 24 hours. "I stayed up all night reading it," said a Soviet woman. Three members of a family read it through in one day.

Passiveness Pays Off

Libraries in Moscow say it is available in their reading rooms for all. But in at least two suburban towns that issue has been removed from the stacks. A

librarian said it was "confiscated."

Its message is radical for a Soviet book: that passiveness pays off, now as under Stalin; that people rise in the Soviet system today, as in the late '40s, by passively standing aside, by showing amoral plasticity and avoiding firm stands on important issues.

"His gift was to be nobody," says an acquaintance of the novel's central figure, Glebov. "As I realized later, people who have the genius to be nobody go very far... are always successful."

"It is really amazing that this novel was published at all," said a Soviet literary figure, privately. "Mostly Trifonov has appeared in Novyi Mir (New World), which introduced Mr. Solzhenitsyn."

"Maybe the editor of Friendship of Peoples is very sick, as I heard, and doesn't care about the consequences. Maybe Glavlit (the censorship agency) doesn't look so closely at this magazine as at Novyi Mir... Maybe lots of things."

'Ideological Subversion'

Last month the Union of Writers in Moscow discussed the novel, and several speakers criticized Mr. Trifonov. One called the book "ideological subversion." This meeting, plus the confiscation reports, raised fears that Mr. Trifonov was in trouble.

But last week, four months after publication, the first review of the novel appeared in the press. Although distinctly chilly, the recognition in the Literary Gazette of the novel's existence suggests that the authorities have decided not to move against it or the author, however embarrassing the work is.

The review complained that Mr. Trifonov focused on the very comfortable life of high officials who lived and lived in the "house on the embankment," a real apartment building across the river from the Kremlin. Such emphasis is "unjust," says the review, "because these famous people deserved to have such a comfortable life."

Too Objective

The review also accused Mr. Trifonov of being too objective. "We can't recognize the author's position," it complained. "He simply shows us that life without any conclusion... a real conclusion should condemn the kind of opportunism shown by Glebov and virtually every other character in the book."

Although a work of fiction, the book may be partly autobiographical since Trifonov, now 50 years old and one of the most popular Soviet writers today, lived in the house as a boy, until his father, an Old Bolshevik from 1905

revolution days, was arrested and shot by Stalin's police in 1938. Another coincidence, even more striking, is that Mr. Trifonov wrote a book called "Students" in 1950 which posed a very similar dilemma for the hero—to speak out or not, and for or against a professor accused of being a cosmopolitan.

The Correct Position

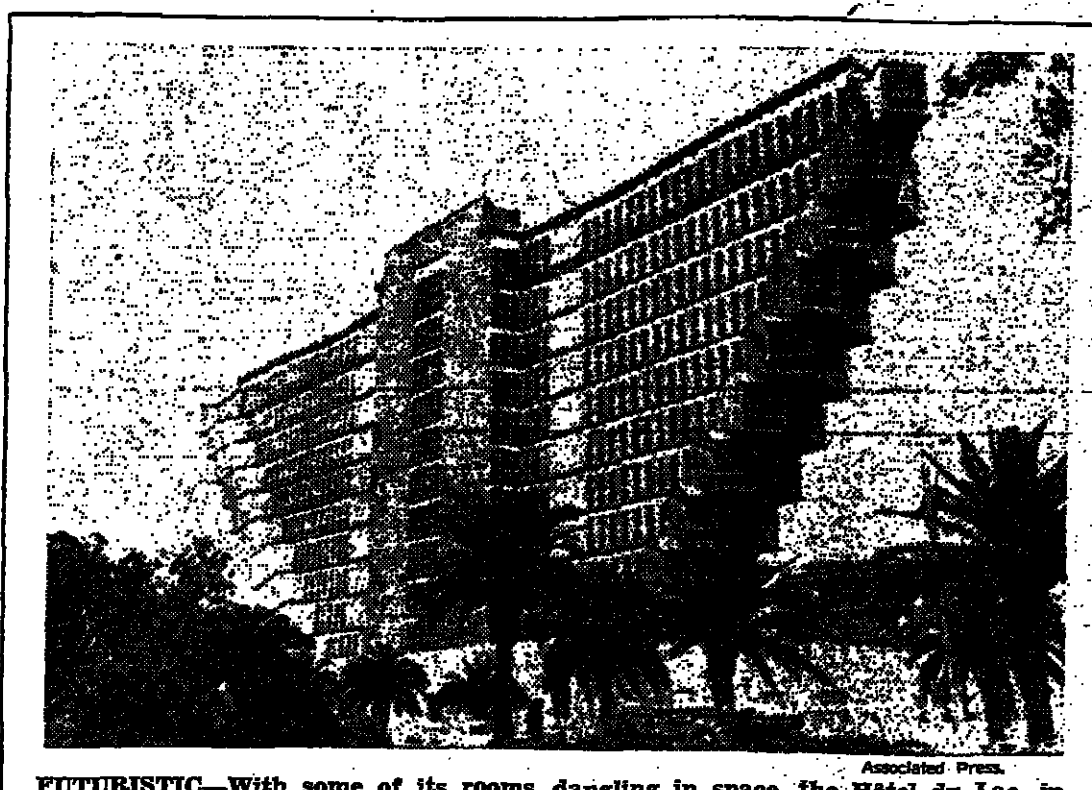
In the earlier work, the student hero publicly criticizes the professor, which is the officially correct position. Mr. Trifonov won the Stalin Prize for that novel.

But now, in "House," the student hero stands aside, does not attend the critical meeting even though the professor has helped him and he is in love with the professor's daughter.

Yet another twist is that the professor turns out to have risen to success himself on careers he helped destroy in much the same way his was now destroyed.

Young dissidents today see the novel not as history but as a contemporary work, since "the cult of personality" pervades the characters both in the flashbacks to Stalin's time and in the scenes from today.

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FUTURISTIC—With some of its rooms dangling in space, the Hotel du Lac, in the heart of Tunis, represents a conversation piece of modernist architecture.

News Analysis

War in Lebanon Dissolves The Arab World's '73 Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

cal, warlike policy in the Middle East, many ask, would it have taken this stand in Lebanon?

"You don't think Assad wants a settlement?" asked an Arab skeptic of the militant rhetoric emanating from Damascus. "Do you think that a government that has decided to explore every inch of its territory for tourist possibilities is going to war?"

And so, Egypt and Syria present a paradox: still unready, apparently, for a public reconciliation, but both charting similar courses that seem destined for a negotiated settlement with Israel. Peace often turns on personalities. The surprising strength of the Jordanian-Syrian alliance is reportedly the fruit of the warm personal ties that have developed between President Assad and King Hussein, whose countries were at war in 1970.

Likewise, it seems that Mr. Sadat and Mr. Assad just do not like each other very much—a piece of human chemistry that reflects, however fortuitously, the vying claims of Egypt and Syria for political leadership in the Arab world.

Egypt, however, is extremely sensitized to the wishes of the Saudis, who make the influence of their enormous wealth felt

quietly, without bombast or polemic. "Sadat will come to Riyadh if the Saudis want him to," observed a Western diplomat.

The Syrians are also susceptible to economic pressures from the Saudis, though somewhat less so than the Egyptians.

But for Damascus, going to Riyadh was almost by definition something of a setback since Cairo has made it plain that it has no intention of renouncing the Sinai agreement that the Syrian media have attacked for three months as a monumental betrayal.

And if Sinai was not to be discussed, some people asked, what could be? An agreement to tone down the Egyptian-Syrian propaganda war would ease things a bit. Already, there are signs this is happening anyway.

The search for a common understanding over Lebanon could lessen the killing in that battered little nation—though if the Egyptians and the Israelis are left out, the situation could remain explosive.

As always, the Palestinian issue hovers, unspoken, over the question of Arab unity. Sinai did not include the Palestinians, which is a reason they denounced it. Now the Palestinians, rightly or wrongly, feel the pressure for a negotiated settlement coming from Syria.

In Lebanon, the guerrilla movement is itself a reflection of major currents in the Arab world—and therefore hard not to come to an agreement over future negotiations. George Habash, the Marxist Palestinian chief, applauded Mr. Arafat when he took on the Syrians; he just as swiftly attacked the rapprochement between Mr. Arafat's el-Fatah and Cairo.

It is a commonly held view that there will be no peace in the Middle East until there is something resembling Arab unity. Arab unity, it would seem, would have to emerge from a consensus on the twinned issues of the Palestinians and Israel. That is distant, both among the Arab states and within the guerrilla movement itself, even though the two pivotal countries, Egypt and Syria, seem to be on the same track.

But unless the Lebanese blood-letting—both cause and effect of Arab differences—is halted, there are plenty of opportunities for the rivalries of differing regimes and ideologies to play themselves out on the gutted streets of Beirut.

Kosygin to the Mideast

MOSCOW, May 24 (UPI).—Premier Alexei Kosygin is to pay an official visit to Iraq and Syria, the Soviet Union announced today.

A brief announcement in the Communist party newspaper Pravda said that Mr. Kosygin would go to Iraq at the end of the month at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath party, the Revolution Command Council and the Iraqi government.

A later dispatch by the press agency Tass said that he would visit Syria on an official, friendly basis early next month.

Egypt Plans Atom Blast To Dig Canal

CAIRO, May 24 (AP).—Egypt is seeking International Atomic Energy Agency approval for a peaceful nuclear explosion to dig a canal for a hydroelectric project in the Western Desert, according to Ministry of Power Under Secretary Maher Abaza.

It would be the first such explosion in a nonnuclear nation and the second after the Soviet Union's Kama-Pechora Canal, which is currently under construction.

Both the Soviet Union and the United States are aware of Egypt's request to the agency, Mr. Abaza said in an interview.

A team of agency experts spent a week here last month to study the proposal. A follow-up Egyptian mission went to agency headquarters in Vienna last weekend for more talks.

Egypt wants to use the explosion in construction of its \$1.4-billion hydroelectric project in the Qattara Depression, the Western Desert because it would save time and money, Mr. Abaza said.

Traditional methods to dig a 50-mile-long canal from the Mediterranean to the below-sea-level depression would cost \$400 million, he said. A nuclear explosion would reduce the amount by one-third and save about seven years of work, he added.

He could not say which country would provide the nuclear devices. Egypt will accept IAEA supervision once the agency approves application of the nuclear device, Mr. Abaza said.

The desert remoteness of the unpopulated site, 200 miles from Cairo and 150 miles from Alexandria—made the idea practical, "and, in any case, all the needed safeguards will be provided," the official said.

He added that Egypt hopes construction can start in two years and be complete by 1985, when the country's power needs will be greater.

Le Monde Assails Bid by Giscard

PARIS, May 24 (Reuters).—The independent newspaper Le Monde today severely criticized President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing for his offer to send French troops to maintain a cease-fire in Lebanon.

The least that can be said is that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's initiative, it well intentioned, has been badly prepared," the newspaper commented in a front-page editorial headed "Unpreparedness."

Le Monde said that the reaction to the proposal had been almost unanimously negative in Beirut and in the Arab world. "The surprising thing is that the president of the republic did not anticipate these reactions, or did not at least guard himself against them by consulting widely, but discreetly, those concerned before making such an important gesture," the newspaper said.

Both sides also agreed to maintain efforts to solve their dispute over Aegean airspace.

Envoy to Mali Resigns

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI).—President Ford has accepted the resignation of Ralph M. Galt as ambassador to Mali, the White House announced.

Military Triumph Was North Vietnam's Goal Hanoi General Says It Barred Peace Pa

BANGKOK, May 24 (UPI).—North Vietnam never intended to negotiate an end to the war, according to the Hanoi general credited with planning and leading last year's winning offensive.

"Obviously, the main blow to end revolutionary warfare should always be a military one," Gen. Van Tien Dung wrote in the latest installment of his book-length article on how he won the Vietnam war. The installments are being published in the official North Vietnamese newspaper, Nhan Dan.

The four-star general and member of the 11-man North Vietnamese Politburo said that the decision to launch last year's offensive was a political one.

But after the decision was made, he wrote, the task of "liberating" South Vietnam became purely military.

The latest installments of Gen. Dung's memoirs of the offensive indicate how much control was exercised by North Vietnam over the battle in the South.

In addition to Gen. Dung, at least three other members of the North Vietnamese Politburo were in South Vietnam to direct both the fighting and the consolidation of Communist power in captured areas.

Among them were Le Duc Tho, No. 6 Politburo member and former chief Paris negotiator; Tran Quoc Hoan, No. 10 man in the Politburo, who was in charge of consolidating power, and Pham Hung, the No. 4 Politburo member in overall charge of operations in the South for the Communist party.

Entertaining, Informative

As with the case of earlier installments of his history of the offensive, Gen. Dung's latest writings are entertaining as well as informative, a change from the usual dry treatises by North Vietnamese leaders.

Among points made by Gen. Dung in his article were:

• North Vietnamese forces scooped up for use all usable war material captured from the Saigon military forces, including cargo planes, tanks and heavy artillery.

• Saigon prisoners often were pressed into service behind the front lines. Gen. Dung tells the story of a North Vietnamese division commander who spotted two soldiers repairing a truck. Noting their untimely appearance, the general called: "Hey, you two, which unit do you come from? Since when do victorious troops dress so slovenly and disgracedly?" To which one of the men replied, "We're POWs, sir."

• There was no coordination between Viet Cong guerrilla forces between Saigon and the advancing North Vietnamese troops until the last days of the war. Gen. Dung credits the guerrillas with bravery, but indicates that they were of little use in the final battles.

• Tough South Vietnamese resistance at Xuan Loc, 35 miles northeast of Saigon, from April 12 to 30 was unexpected and slowed the Communist advance. Gen. Dung says that he switched battle tactics during the fight for the town from direct assault to encirclement, permitting other divisions to bypass Xuan Loc.

When the battle for Saigon was set, in late April, Gen. Dung said that he had 15 divisions on the front line against only five in the Saigon army.

Displaying a humanitarian side, as well as military experience,

Greece, Turkey To Hold Regular Talks on Disputes

OSLO, May 24 (UPI).—Greece and Turkey have pledged to maintain regular contacts at government level to try to solve the Cyprus problem and other issues straining their relations.

"The two ministers have decided to use every opportunity in the future to meet again," said a communiqué issued after four hours of talks Saturday between Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Betsios and Turkish Foreign Minister Tansu Caglayangil.

The meeting, held after the two-day spring conference of NATO's Council of Ministers, was the second of its kind between the two men. Following the communiqué, they held their first contact since the 1974 Cyprus crisis, which almost plunged Greece and Turkey into war.

The communiqué said that Greek and Turkish experts would meet next month to continue discussions on the oil-rich continental shelf in the Aegean Sea, which is dotted with Greek islands but is the object of Turkish jurisdictional claims.

Both sides also agreed to maintain efforts to solve their dispute over Aegean airspace.

Bomb Heav in Kuwait

KUWAIT, May 24 (Reuters).—A telephoned bomb threat that proved to be a hoax emptied a movie theater here that was showing an Egyptian film about alleged excesses by Egypt's internal security forces under the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Gen. Dung said that he wanted to avoid a long battle for the capital in order to spare the lives of civilians.

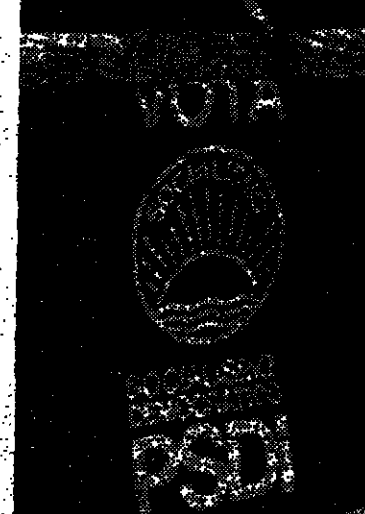
He worked out a plan, he said, whereby his forces would overrun the Saigon army outside the capital, preventing defenders from retreating into the city and staging a last-ditch battle.

Meanwhile, he said, strike forces were formed to attack major targets in Saigon and to rescue the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese military team stationed inside Tan Son Nhut Airport.

For the Americans, Gen. Dung said, "The U.S. military... the Saigon government quickly brought into full their strong point—fleeing."

And he had words to pour on the Vietnamese who fled country last year, and who are thinking about returning.

"We deeply hated those who deliberately followed the Americans; forgot all the moral principles of the Vietnamese; and completely forgot their homeland," the general said.



PROMISING—What appears to be a member of the section of the Italian Social Democratic party took floor during a break of a meeting of the party in Rome.

Italian, Once a NATO General, Running on Communist Tick

(Continued from Page 1)

general staff of the air force from 1958 to 1960, when he became the inspector general of the armed forces. From 1963 to 1966, he served in Washington as the Italian member of the Alliance's Military Committee, one of the most sensitive in the organization.

Then, from 1966 to 1968, he served as deputy supreme allied commander in Europe for nuclear affairs, first in Paris and then in Brussels.

Gen. Paoli, who speaks good English, said there should be no

worry about his past communist connections.

"I say material matters," he said, "but it was that sensitive. There are that many secrets around."

much of what I eventually turned up in the papers."

In campaigning, he said, would stress several things. Among them, he added, he would stress the need for better control over military spending to "avoid another Look scandal." Also, he said, he would argue for changes in the all so it will "promote détente in than try to obstruct it."

In his view, NATO estimates Soviet strength are exaggerated and the result is that nations are spending too much in trying to match what was estimated to be Soviet power.

"Millarily I believe that Soviet Union has neither the intentions nor the military ability to start a war in Europe," he said. "NATO is stronger even in conventional terms than the West. We are seeing escalation of these exaggerations about the Soviet Union."

"It would still be dangerous to decrease the strength of the alliance unilaterally," he continued. "There should be a objective analysis of Soviet strength and both sides should try to reduce strength, not increase it. I even stressed when I was active in all headquarters."

"And don't want to see Atlantic alliance just dissolved on its own. That would be a vacuum in Europe and, that might prove too much a temptation for the Soviet Union. But NATO should work more détente and not in the old of the old world war."

Saratog Warns on Vote

ROME, May 24 (Reuters).—Former President Giuseppe Saragat said today that he feared the elections next month would lead to a "popular front" government of Socialists and Communists that could break Italy's unity with the West.

Mr. Saragat, who leads small Social Democratic party, said at a news conference that the Communists and Socialists form a popular front government. "The Social Democrats would into opposition."

"The presence of a popular front would in fact be a prelude for Russia to impose its hegemony," Mr. Saragat said.

Bishops' Document Delays

ROME, May 24 (UPI).—The Roman Catholic bishops, apparently unable to agree on a communiqué, today again postponed a formal announcement of their views on the general election.

The Rev. Francesco Carli, press officer for the Italian bishops' conference, told reporters that a communiqué on the 10th anniversary of the 1965 Second Vatican Council would be distributed tomorrow. The communiqué first had been expected when the assembly opened Friday night and then had been postponed for today.

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Chief of Staff Drains Fire Signs of Dissension Appear Among Aides in White House

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, May 24 (NYT).—Under the pressure of President Ford's up and down and political fortunes, cracks of dissension have appeared in the White House staff.

At the center of the dissension is Richard Cheney, the White House staff coordinator, and the small group of young men who work with him in regulating whom Mr. Ford sees, what the President reads, where he goes, what he does, the kind of ideas that reach him and the way those ideas are translated into policy.

Mr. Cheney, 35, who replaced his mentor, Donald Rumsfeld, last winter as chief of staff, is a low-key former political scientist who runs the White House in a relaxed, informal manner. He is almost universally well-liked by members of the White House staff. They regard him as extremely bright, hard-working and conscientious.

But some senior presidential aides and advisers, and some other high administration officials, recently have been complaining, without allowing themselves to be identified, that the staff is inept and inefficient and that those who run it are too immature for the responsibility involved as well as politically naive.

Competing Factions
The criticism began to arise after the string of primary election losses suffered by Mr. Ford, but it reflects long-standing antagonisms among competing factions in the White House.

Some of this criticism is coming from old associates of the President who were with him before he became President and who came with him to the White House. There have also been complaints from aides and advisers of Mr. Ford who are not now officially serving in the administration.

Shortly before Mr. Ford's primary victories in Michigan and Maryland, an old associate complained bitterly that mistakes by the White House staff could cause the President to lose his chance for a full term in office.

A medium-level White House aide, who had also worked in the Nixon White House, said that Mr. Cheney's operation was a lot more relaxed and pleasant than that conducted by H.R. Haldeman, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. or, for that matter, by Mr. Rumsfeld.

"But sometimes I wish that we had some of the old Haldeman discipline back," the aide said. "These days, things are hardly ever ready on time, and the staff work is often sloppy and incomplete. There are just too many mistakes."

Policies of NSC

A more serious criticism of the staff operation made by some senior aides and other administration officials is that it has not been able to impose discipline on the activities and policies of the National Security Council staff, which is headed by Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft and, in the view of most of those in the White House, still controlled by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Recently, some of the President's advisers criticized the White House staff operation for permitting Mr. Kissinger to make a trip to Africa on the eve of critical primary elections in several conservative states.

Not all of the longtime Ford associates harbor grievances against Mr. Cheney. An aide said, "You can't judge on the basis of age. I give Dick very high marks for the way he is running the White House. Don't forget, Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence when he was only 33."

Political Process

This aide attributed the attacks on Mr. Cheney, in part at least, to the fact that Mr. Cheney ran the one "pipeline" for political communications in and out

of the White House and that many of the President's other advisers felt shut out of the political process.

Despite his relative youth, Mr. Cheney has had reasonably wide experience in government. The holder of a master's degree in political science, he served on the staff of Gov. Warren Knowles of Wisconsin and of Rep. William Steiger, R-Wis.

He also served as deputy to Mr. Rumsfeld, now defense secretary, when Mr. Rumsfeld was successively head of the Office of Economic Opportunity, counselor to President Richard Nixon, director of the Cost of Living Council and later counselor and staff director for Mr. Ford.

Mr. Cheney was the only person Mr. Ford considered for the chief of staff's job when Mr. Rumsfeld left.

Mr. Cheney's key aides include the following men:
• James Connor, 36, who is staff secretary and secretary to the Cabinet. As staff secretary he controls the flow of all paper, such as policy papers, draft legislation and communications from officials in the executive branch, into the Oval Office. As Cabinet secretary, he convenes and prepares agendas for Cabinet meetings and coordinates Cabinet White House matters.

• Jerry Jones, also 36, is in charge of the President's schedule. He arranges who sees the President and when and where the President goes. In effect, he is in charge of the President's time. A former businessman and management consultant, and a Harvard Business School grad-

uate, Mr. Jones had been head of the White House personnel office and a staff member of former Mr. Nixon's campaign committee in 1972.

• David Gergen, 34, a lawyer, is regarded as the idea man in Mr. Cheney's staff operation. Although he has some speech-writing responsibilities, his job entails the transformation of ideas into workable actions or programs for the President.

• Michael Reouli-David, 37, recently joined Mr. Cheney's operation—it is called "the Cheney gang" by some—with the title of special counsel to the President. Also a lawyer, he is the troubleshooter of the group, being assigned to work on issues with a high priority. He worked in the Department of Transportation in the Johnson administration and served on Mr. Nixon's Domestic Council staff.

Critics of the group point out that they all served in the Nixon administration.

Mr. Cheney and his aides are aware of the mounting criticism of the way the White House is operating but, as one of them said, they regard it as "part of the game."

"It may not be as efficient as the staff machine that Haldeman created for Nixon," the aide said. "But don't forget, that efficient machine dragged Nixon right over the cliff and nearly destroyed the country."

Richard Cheney



FOX TROTTER—President Ford does a few fast steps at oldsters' dance in California.

Miss Quinlan Lives Without Respirator Aid

By Joseph F. Sullivan

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT).—Karen Quinlan, who has been in a coma for 13 months, has been breathing without the aid of a mechanical respirator for more than four days at St. Clare's Hospital in Denison, N.J., and has been moved from the intensive care unit to a private room, according to persons close to the case.

Attending physicians who have been "weaning" Miss Quinlan from the respirator for longer and longer periods during the last three weeks, made the decision a few days ago to move the 21-year-old woman over the weekend if she was still breathing on her own after her latest disconnection from the machine last week.

She has passed this test, according to the sources, and was moved Saturday night. She is expected to be reconnected to the machine if she gets into difficulties.

'Vegetative State'
The young woman's medical prognosis has not changed, however, according to the sources. She is still described as in a "chronic vegetative state," which means she can never recover her ability to function as a thinking human being.

However, if the mechanical respirator is no longer needed to sustain Miss Quinlan's breathing—and this is still not certain—then the infusion of high-calorie food formulas and the use of antibiotics may come in for further medical debate.

The Quinlans had asked the court for permission to remove "all extraordinary means" that sustained their daughter's vital bodily functions without offering her any chance of recovery.

The State Supreme Court ruled March 31 that the family had the right to seek discontinuance of the respirator that was thought to be sustaining her life, if the attending physicians and an ethics committee or similar body at the hospital agreed that there was "no reasonable possibility" that she would recover to a "cognitive, sapient state."

If the respirator becomes no more than a symbol of the "extraordinary care" being given the woman, the parents could ask for removal of other extraordinary life-sustaining procedures if the doctors and hospital committee agree that Miss Quinlan's case is hopeless.

U.K. Study Calls Home Care Valid for Some Heart Attacks

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT).—Home care is "a proper form of treatment" for many persons who have suffered heart attacks, according to a study conducted over a four-year period in four British cities.

The team of doctors who performed the research said the findings "justify home care of many patients with acute" heart attacks, particularly men between the ages of 60 and 70 years who do not suffer medical complications during the first few hours after the attack.

The British researchers' conclusion was based on a follow-up study among 1,895 men who suffered heart attacks in Bristol, Exeter, Plymouth and Torquay, England, from 1966 to 1969. Women were excluded from the study because home care for most would have been difficult for a variety of social reasons.

An Experiment
An experiment involved 454 of the 1,895 heart-attack victims. The 454 men were examined at various intervals for up to one year after they had been treated for their attacks.

The research team found that the death rate 28 days after the attack was 12 per cent for those treated at home and 14 per cent for those treated in a hospital. After a year, the corresponding figures were 20 and 27 per cent.

The team, headed by Dr. H. G. Mather of Southmead Hospital in Bristol, said the death rates compared favorably with those reported from other medical centers.

"On average, older patients and those without initial hypertension [low blood pressure] fare rather better under home care," the doctors said in a report in a recent issue of the British Medical Journal. The doctors said the new report confirmed and extended preliminary findings that they reported in the same journal in 1971.

The doctors controlled the ex-

periment by dividing the patients into groups with similar factors such as age and past medical history of heart attacks. Then the doctors contrasted the results of the treatment, which differed primarily in the setting—hospital or home.

Selection of the setting was made on a random basis if the patients or their doctors did not express a preference when medical attention for the attack was first sought and if other conditions did not inhibit the selection.

Those patients sent to the hospital were treated in a coronary care unit during the initial portion of their hospital stay.

Patients treated at home were transferred to the hospital if their condition changed. The diagnoses of the patients treated in a hospital and at home were confirmed by a member of the research team who took blood samples and electrocardiograms.

The new report was published at a time when the costs of heart disease—the No. 1 killer in this country—and other medical conditions have soared to the point where politicians and government officials are seeking ways to find less expensive therapies, and when critics say U.S. residents are overtreated.

60 Throw Firebombs At French University

PARIS, May 24 (Reuters).—A crowd of youths hurled gasoline bombs inside the art department at Montpellier University today to force postponement of examinations.

About 60 helmeted youths, who oppose educational reforms, stormed into a lecture hall as an examination was about to start, throwing Molotov cocktails and causing serious damage. Police fired tear gas to bring them under control and made several arrests.

Admits There's More Than He Thought

West Point Head Orders Cheating Probe

By James Feron

WEST POINT, N.Y., May 24 (NYT).—The superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, Lt. Gen. Sidney Berry, acknowledged yesterday that cheating at West Point was more widespread than previously indicated.

In an official statement, Gen. Berry announced the formation of an internal review panel of officers and cadets to study "new evidence" that he said was recently developed by faculty members in the electrical engineering department.

Many of the 48 cadets who have been formally charged with improper collaboration on an engineering examination in March said that "hundreds" actually had been involved, but that the academy was fearful of the publicity accompanying a wider inquiry.

Yesterday's statement, released by a West Point spokesman, appears to confirm the cadets' charges. It also tends to support the action of Army lawyers on the post requesting an investigation of West Point's handling of its cheating scandal.

No Outside Inquiry

The lawyers' request for an outside inquiry was rejected by Secretary of the Army Martin Hoffmann last week, although he said such an investigation might be useful "in the future."

A total of 833 cadets, all second-classmen or juniors, had taken the engineering examination, which was to have been completed in the barracks. Faculty members became aware of the cheating when one cadet admitted it in a signed footnote. Comparisons were made of examination papers within sections, or classes, and within and

among second-classmen in the same cadet companies, presumably, including roommates. Faculty members now are reviewing all 833 papers, a task that a spokesman said will entail more than 320,000 "possible pairings."

Names Given

The "new evidence" of more widespread cheating apparently surfaced, the spokesman indicated, when the new investigation initiated by Gen. Berry focused on members of clubs, sports

teams and other groups spanning cadet company lines.

This line of inquiry had been suggested in published interviews of cadets more than a month ago. Since then, accused cadets have given their lawyers names of others they cheated with but who have remained uninvestigated.

The code, which states that "a cadet will not lie, cheat or steal or tolerate those who do," is administered at its earliest and most crucial stages by cadet honor committee members, who have been increasingly accused of abuse and favoritism.

Facing expulsion, the only penalty for violation of the honor code, the accused cadets have made additional charges, including statements alleging cadet honor board jury tampering, which they intended to use in their defense before officer appeal boards beginning Friday.

Soviet Maneuvers Planned Near Finland

MOSCOW, May 24 (Reuters).

Soviet land and air forces will go on maneuvers next month in areas close to the Finnish border, the Soviet Defense Ministry announced today.

It was the second time this year that the Soviet Union had given advance notice of war games in a border area, in accordance with a clause in last year's Helsinki European security conference.

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About Entertainers' Work Under Nazis

Paris Theaters Drop a Film on Occupation

By Andreas Freund

PARIS, May 24 (NYT).—French singers and artists who continued working through the Nazi occupation of World War II have come under critical scrutiny in a controversial documentary film that was withdrawn after a run of only nine days.

Since its withdrawal, apparently in response to a single act of intimidation, interest in the film, "Chantons Sous l'Occupation" ("Singing Under the Occupation"), has greatly increased. The movie was enthusiastically received during its showings, but some aspects of it were denounced in the press as demagogic or reeking of witch hunts.

The film's run was canceled May 7, a few minutes after five young men and an older one wearing a hood entered one of the eight theaters where the documentary was being shown, opened a paper bag, sprinkled seats with flour, threw one stench bomb and a couple of eggs and set off a few firecrackers.

Last week, an organization calling itself the Revolution Commando of the Christian Occident claimed responsibility for the raid in statements sent to the press. It warned that it would stop any movie "offensive to the memory of our dead."

clearly questions the patriotism of those singers, actors, artists, playwrights and filmmakers who continued providing entertainment as the swastika flew over Paris, propaganda broadcasts in the Paris radio, and billboards announced the executions of resistance fighters.

The film recalled that while the war was going on, Maurice Chevalier and Charles Trenet were singing about Gay Paris. Edith Piaf was singing about love, Sacha Guitry was acting in comedies and his own films, Paul Claudel and Jean-Paul Sartre were putting on plays and Jean Cocteau was attending galas alongside the members of Paris's smart set.

The film's director, André Halimi, a newspaper editor, produced his documentary from newsreels, movies made in France during the occupation and still photos from Nazi and other archives, interspersing that material with interviews. Those interviewed included Manouche, a nightclub entertainer, who declared it natural for artists to continue working and having fun, and Albert Naud, a lawyer and resistance hero, who denounced the artists.

Mr. Halimi seemed to suggest the conclusion that singers who

just continued singing might be excused but that those who mingled with the occupiers and thereby got rich should not. But all of them, he appeared to say, gave comfort to the enemy.

Anatole Dauman, producer of the film, said in a conversation that he was suing the movie house chain for breach of contract and was trying simultaneously to have the documentary put back on the program in Paris. Twenty movie houses in the provinces, he said, are planning to run the picture as scheduled.

Mr. Dauman, who has produced works by Robert Bresson, Jean-Luc Godard and Alain Resnais, said he would suggest to theaters showing the film that they ask for police protection.

Mr. Halimi ended his documentary of singing artists with four harrowing shots from Alain Resnais's concentration camp picture, "Night and Fog."

For this, the film was sharply attacked as demagogic, notably in the mass-circulation newspaper France-Sol.

With Hunt



Charles Trenet

German occupation to be candidly examined in a movie, Marcel Ophüls's epochal 270-minute documentary, "The Sorrow and the Pity." At the time, the film came under attack both from leftist quarters as unduly stressing collaboration and minimizing the resistance and from rightists complaining that the issue had long been settled.

Seine Fish Dying

PARIS, May 24 (Reuters).—Thousands of fish have died from a lack of oxygen in the Seine River, now far below its normal level in some areas because of prolonged dry weather.

Paris Trial of Separatist Leader Arouses the Island of Corsica

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, May 24 (NYT).—The Corsican people sense that this trial is theirs, the physician from Bastia quietly tells the Paris judge.

When Dr. Edmond Simeoni went on trial a week ago on charges of leading a revolt against the government of France, a general strike paralyzed Corsica, which has been French since it was captured from the Genoan Republic in 1768.

Church bells tolled and bonfires, the ancient symbol of revolt, were lit on the hill-sides.

Dr. Simeoni is a spare man of 41 with dark hair and a handsome square face. As he defends his actions as leader of a group of Corsicans who seized a vineyard Aug. 22, four gendarmes stand guard near the witness box with their automatic pistols.

Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski sent in a large force to dislodge the Corsican separatists, and two gendarmes were killed in the exchange of gunfire.

Dr. Simeoni and the seven others on trial with him are not charged with responsibility in the deaths. They are accused instead of leading a revolt against the government.

Security Court Hears Charges of Revolt

The highly charged political character of the case is emphasized by the type of court in which it is being heard. It is the State Security Court created specially in 1963 after repeated assassinations against President Charles de Gaulle.

France, says Dr. Simeoni's lawyer Raymond Filippi, has the "sad privilege" of being the only major democratic country to have such a court, and he attacks its competence. Five judges sit on the bench, two of them military officers.

Corsican Patriots

A committee "For the Support of Imprisoned Corsican Patriots" has been formed in Paris, another illustration of the explosive political nature of the case. The trial is expected to last three weeks.

The vineyard that was seized in August was in the village of Aleria on the flat portion of the east coast of the island. It belonged to a former French settler in Algeria. The action was intended to draw attention to now-proven fraudulent transactions by the former Algerian resident, which had the effect, islanders said, of throwing many small Corsican wine growers into debt.

But more generally it was a

move to protest what many islanders felt was economic, social and cultural discrimination by the authorities in Paris.

An "Isle of Power" Corsica has a distinct sense of identity as other regions of France such as Brittany. Many islanders say they feel themselves in a state of colonization by Paris.

In essence, the issue is to what extent the highly centralized French government will cede regional powers. Administratively, Corsica is broken into two departments of Metropolitan France.

Last year, the autonomist movement on the island addressed a message to the United Nations calling for "internal autonomy within the French Republic."

Among the more specific complaints of the autonomists are depopulation of the island because of the lack of economic opportunity for young people and the failure of the state to build a university or even to recognize the Corsican dialect of Italian.

"We are not extremists," Dr. Simeoni told the court. "We are men of dialogue, when we are given the chance."

He said he had committed a "grave error" in believing that

the seizure of the Aleria vineyard would be treated by the government as a "limited operation."

Never, he added, did he expect the authorities to react violently by throwing in hundreds of special troops and even armor. Into the attack against the small band of Corsicans he had taken control of the four houses.

"We were cornered," he said. "The choice was either to let face or our lives. It was impossible for us to withdraw."

Priest Slain, 2d Hurt in Cathedral in Chad

NDJAMENA, Chad, May 24 (AP).—A French priest was slain and a second was wounded by a snail-shell-thrower in the Roman Catholic Cathedral here yesterday, just after the priests celebrated mass. Police captured the alleged killer after firing several shots into the cathedral.

The slain priest was identified as the Rev. de Gaudet, a Jesuit. The national radio said he formerly was a French civil servant and the governor of a region in central Chad, that is now a scene of increasing rebel activity.

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Hour Diary

We Cross the Sound Barrier
—And Nobody Feels a Thing

By Parke Fulham

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI). For someone who first crossed the Atlantic in 10 days on an early Concorde back in the '60s, the thought of making the same journey in four hours is, to it mildly, daunting.

But it is a beautiful Monday at Paris-Montparnasse Airport, there an aircraft waiting that is named to Washington though it bears a disturbing resemblance to the paper gliders of grade-school days, and Concorde Captain Duval is patiently answering questions.

And it is clear we are off to good start. The final question, asked by Morgan Joseph of the Washington Post, brings Captain Duval to attention.

What's the date of your flight?" asks Mrs. Joseph.

Feb. 27, 1975," replies the captain, arching a brow in good style.

Good," says Mrs. Joseph. "I'm a Pirece, and Pireces are good travelers."

And, looking cool, vanishes from the aircraft.

The other passengers, musing, astrology, file into the Concorde's narrow fuselage, pushing seats and shedding jackets. We are 80 of us on board: 10 women, 10 VIPs and 60 paying customers, and 6 crew members too.

Comfortable Enough

The seats are comfortable enough—a bit cramped for one tall, but pleasantly upturned in alternate shades of blue and deep brown. A blue net covers the floor and the wall decor is stark: Off-white functional.

102: The engines start to hum up and we pull away from the tarmac. The taxiing seems routine. In the air, we could cover the stretch between Paris and the coast in the same amount of time.

112: We're off the ground, fly but a bit noisily. I've entered the 747 takeoffs, how we move up fast to about 40,000 feet, still at subsonic speed, before we cross the French coast near Le Havre, we passengers brace for the sound barrier.

130: The cabin indicator reads Mach 1, and we have crossed the sound barrier, and nobody felt a thing. Instant lewdness is assuaged by nimble stewardesses bearing large draughts of Scotch. We are still climbing and as we near our cruising altitude of 45,000 feet, the sky's bright blue darkens perceptibly. The coast has vanished. Below are thin white clouds.

1445: The Mach counter rises steadily... Mach 1.74, 1.76, 1.78... and lunch begins to arrive. Harassed stewardesses laden hors d'oeuvre trays under noses. Paté with truffles, smoked salmon, lobster, caviar, asparagus and so forth. Seat next to me, just in from Moscow, confides that the caviar is not up to Soviet standards. My hopeful glances at his portions, however, get no response. Later, he passes on some asparagus.

Uncle Hostesses

1505: Starters finished, seat mate and I have time for close inspection of stewardesses. Good looking, yes, but the uniforms are oddly clumpy—dresses of blue and silver stripes, loose fitting, long belted. Uncharacteristically uncliché, we agree.

1508: Our captain speaks: Explaining that we are not going to hit Mach 2 as scheduled because we have run into warmer-than-expected air. We press for clearer explanation, get none. Feel portable... the plastic is hot. Hummm...

1510: We finally hit Mach 2 and though the ports are still warm, everyone relaxes. Air France guards its little mysteries. Someone suggests they add a drumroll trumpet flourish when sound barrier is next pierced. Dig into main dish, a stuffed loin of veal with homardine sauce (yes, homardine) accompanied by a rice aspic. And then dessert... a raspberry cake and fresh strawberries. The fraises are the berries, but the class of the meal is clearly the starters.

1535: Lunch over, the press emerges from its lair and prowls the straighter areas of the fuselage. Little of interest: No one, for instance, to match British Airways' splendid weirdo on its first Bahrain flight in March.

Australian Trains Halted for a Day

SYDNEY, Tuesday, May 25 (Reuters).—Australia's trains began moving again early today after a nationwide 24-hour strike of railroad workers whose unions object to uranium mining.

The dispute was temporarily settled with the reinstatement of a striking yard supervisor who was fired for refusing to order the movement of ore cars to the Mary Kathleen uranium mine.

Railroad unions, who oppose uranium mining for environmental reasons and for fear the ore may be used for nuclear weapons, decided to lift their ban on shipments to the mine pending a conference on the dispute called by the Australian Council of Trade Unions.

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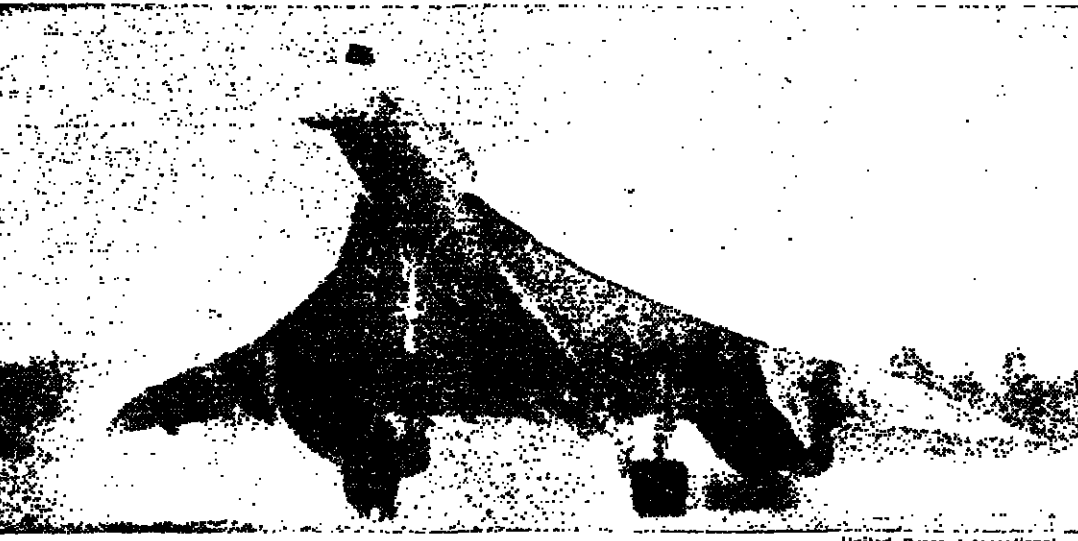
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Air France Concorde SST landing at Dulles International Airport at Washington.

Speaking of BA, the captain tells us we're 11 miles behind the British Concorde. Why are we second? It seems the British feel Concorde's Concorde got enough publicity in Washington last Monday. Air France agreed, evidently.

Questions, Profiles

1610: Newfoundland off to starboard, says the captain. Clouds off to starboard, say we. The parade up and down the narrow aisle continues. Television and publicity people thrust cameras into faces, ask crisp questions, show best profiles. Passengers photograph each other. No one autograph hounds: Solemn Frenchmen ask everyone—staff, passengers, even newsmen—for signatures. Staff tidying up amid chaos.

1650: Cape Cod appears to starboard and we begin to decelerate... then Long Island, the New Jersey beaches.

1725: We're down to about 10,000 feet and well below Mach 1, and circling. It's half an hour to landing time, roughly, and my guess is that Maryland is straight down. Fellow reporter asks steward how much ahead of time we are. "Not at all," he says.

1749: We land, touching off a round of applause from the rear section. (Bless pressmen do not applaud.) The British aircraft has landed minutes ahead of us and the two planes taxi toward the Dulles terminal, ending up nose to nose and the passengers are decanted into Dulles buses.

We glance outside to see the expected protesters and instead see simply people. Thousands of people, all looking slightly overfed (it's clear we're in the U.S.). We exit buses, make way through terminal, see more and more people. I ask spectators why everyone's here. "To see the Concorde land," they say.

A television reporter thrusts a mike into my face, asks for three quick words as opinion. "For a limited market," I say, "superb."

But as I look at (thousands around the airport, the flocks of autos parked on the grass margins along the airport roads, I am beginning to wonder just how limited that market is.

Regime Calls It a Failure

120,000 Workers Stage a Strike in Greece

From Wire Dispatches

ATHENS, May 24.—An estimated 120,000 workers staged a nationwide strike today to protest a government bill that would restrict unions' right to call walkouts. The stoppage disrupted air travel, road traffic in cities and telecommunications, but it had little impact in other sectors, the government said.

"Less than 10 per cent of the total labor force" of 1.3 million unemployed workers participated in the first day of a 48-hour strike called by unions outside the General Confederation of Labor, a government spokesman said.

The General Confederation of Labor opposed the strike, saying the bill should be opposed by democratic means. The government had denounced the walkout as an attempt to undermine the democracy set up by the return to parliamentary government in 1974.

The bill before Parliament would ban politically motivated strikes and all walkouts not authorized by legal trade unions. It would require 15 days' notice on all strike action against public utilities and hospitals. It would provide penalties for violations and protection for workers refusing to strike.

"It appears that the effort to paralyze the country through a general strike movement has failed," the government spokesman said today.

Authorities said the walkout was a major success only among telephone and telegraph employees, Greek staffs of foreign airlines and workers of the Athens Electric Streetcar Co.

Emerging Force

ATHENS, May 24 (UPI).—Nearly two years after the fall of the last dictatorship in Greece, organized labor has elected its own leadership and is starting to emerge as an independent economic and political force.

The top union leadership holds generally moderate views, but leftists ran well in the recent elections and are pressing hard for more militant stands.

The labor scene reflects one of the most basic problems confronting Greece today: How to balance the desire for domestic tranquility against rising demands for social and economic reform. On May Day, for instance, the government banned a mass march with the explanation that it would hurt business and tourism.

Unions have never been very strong in Greece, partly because they lacked a mass industrial base, and only about 30 per cent of the work force is organized. Moreover, the government controls union financing and has always used this power to undercut the labor movement.

After a civilian government took power here in July of 1974, it appointed an interim set of union officials. When elections were finally held for the 35-member national board of the unions last month, a centrist coalition won 18 seats, two short of a majority but enough to return the appointed leaders to office.

After the vote, Premier Constantine Karamanlis told the board members that their first duty was to consolidate democratic rule and avoid demagoguery. This is in line with his frequent observation that democracy requires a "cool political climate."

Leftist critics charge that Mr. Karamanlis is merely trying to protect his own power and that of the Greek establishment.

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FINANCIAL TIMES
ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL BOND DEALERS
Eurobond Quotations and Yields

QUOTATIONS AND YIELDS AT 11:00 AM

BORROWER	ISSUANCE	PRICE	YIELD
ALGERIA	1976	100.00	10.00%
ARGENTINA	1976	100.00	10.00%
AUSTRIA	1976	100.00	10.00%
BELGIUM	1976	100.00	10.00%
BENIN	1976	100.00	10.00%
BURUNDI	1976	100.00	10.00%
CAMBODIA	1976	100.00	10.00%
CAMEROON	1976	100.00	10.00%
CANADA	1976	100.00	10.00%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	1976	100.00	10.00%
CHAD	1976	100.00	10.00%
CHINA	1976	100.00	10.00%
COMOROS	1976	100.00	10.00%
COTE D'IVOIRE	1976	100.00	10.00%
CUBA	1976	100.00	10.00%
CYPRUS	1976	100.00	10.00%
DENMARK	1976	100.00	10.00%
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1976	100.00	10.00%
DROMA	1976	100.00	10.00%
EGYPT	1976	100.00	10.00%
EL SALVADOR	1976	100.00	10.00%
ETHIOPIA	1976	100.00	10.00%
GUINEA	1976	100.00	10.00%
GUINEA-BISSAU	1976	100.00	10.00%
HONG KONG	1976	100.00	10.00%
HUNGARY	1976	100.00	10.00%
INDONESIA	1976	100.00	10.00%
IRAN	1976	100.00	10.00%
IRAQ	1976	100.00	10.00%
ISRAEL	1976	100.00	10.00%
ITALY	1976	100.00	10.00%
JAMAICA	1976	100.00	10.00%
JAPAN	1976	100.00	10.00%
JORDAN	1976	100.00	10.00%
KENYA	1976	100.00	10.00%
KHMER REPUBLIC	1976	100.00	10.00%
KOREA	1976	100.00	10.00%
LIBERIA	1976	100.00	10.00%
LIBYIA	1976	100.00	10.00%
LUXEMBOURG	1976	100.00	10.00%
MACAU	1976	100.00	10.00%
MAURITIUS	1976	100.00	10.00%
MEXICO	1976	100.00	10.00%
MOROCCO	1976	100.00	10.00%
NETHERLANDS	1976	100.00	10.00%
NEW ZEALAND	1976	100.00	10.00%
NIGERIA	1976	100.00	10.00%
NORWAY	1976	100.00	10.00%
OMAN	1976	100.00	10.00%
PANAMA	1976	100.00	10.00%
PARAGUAY	1976	100.00	10.00%
PERU	1976	100.00	10.00%
PHILIPPINES	1976	100.00	10.00%
POLAND	1976	100.00	10.00%
PORTUGAL	1976	100.00	10.00%
QATAR	1976	100.00	10.00%
ROMANIA	1976	100.00	10.00%
RUSSIA	1976	100.00	10.00%
SARAWAK	1976	100.00	10.00%
SAUDI ARABIA	1976	100.00	10.00%
SENEGAL	1976	100.00	10.00%
SINGAPORE	1976	100.00	10.00%
SLOVAKIA	1976	100.00	10.00%
SLOVENIA	1976	100.00	10.00%
SOMALIA	1976	100.00	10.00%
SOUTH AFRICA	1976	100.00	10.00%
SOUTH KOREA	1976	100.00	10.00%
SPAIN	1976	100.00	10.00%
SRI LANKA	1976	100.00	10.00%
ST. VINCENT	1976	100.00	10.00%
SWEDEN	1976	100.00	10.00%
SWITZERLAND	1976	100.00	10.00%
TAIWAN	1976	100.00	10.00%
TANZANIA	1976	100.00	10.00%
THAILAND	1976	100.00	10.00%
TRINIDAD	1976	100.00	10.00%
TUNISIA	1976	100.00	10.00%
TURKEY	1976	100.00	10.00%
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1976	100.00	10.00%
UNITED KINGDOM	1976	100.00	10.00%
UNITED STATES	1976	100.00	10.00%
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Terror in Zamboanga

The tragedy at Zamboanga airport, which left 13 dead and more than a score of injured, typifies, in several ways, the kind of war, and the kind of policy of which it is an extension, that afflicts so much of the world today. Like Lebanon, and like Ethiopia, where a force of peasants is taking up the task of subduing Eritrea, the young men who attempted to hijack the Philippine Air Lines jetliner were engaged in a civil conflict. They were Moslem separatists, fighting against the government in Manila.

Moreover, again like Lebanon and Ethiopia, these struggles are taking place in lands that were once colonies—Lebanon had been under French mandate, Ethiopia and Eritrea in Italian hands, the Philippines a commonwealth of the United States. To some extent, unity had been artificially imposed by this subordinate status: with freedom came centrifugal forces—ethnic, linguistic and religious.

In all three of the countries mentioned—and they are typical of many more—these forces have received active encouragement from outside, and the central governments have also been helped from abroad. The Moslems of the Philippines have been urged on by distant Libya; the Lebanese rebels have had assorted aid from assorted countries; the Eritreans are receiving assistance from a number of activist Arab states. And both the Philippines and Ethiopia have U.S.

arms, while Syria seeks to prop up a real government in Lebanon.

Yet it would be too simplistic to blame outsiders for the troubles in these countries—just as it begs the question to blame the present British government for the present troubles in Northern Ireland. It is, essentially, the rising tribalism of a world grown too large, too compact, that is the root cause—the search for closer identity than a nation offers, the grasping for pride in a race, a language, a faith, that manifests itself in death and destruction.

Yet, while the fragmentation increases, so does the common reliance of peoples everywhere upon one another. For no country with an interest in world trade and communications can fail to be aware that the Moslems who seized the jet between Davao and Zamboanga believed—whether correctly or not—that they could find refuge in Libya. They were inspired by a previous effort, in which the hijackers did succeed in reaching Libya, whether for sanctuary or jail is unclear. So there is need for an international rule that would bar all sanctuary for terrorists who affect international trade, communication or diplomacy, a rule that would be plainly stated—and enforceable by international sanctions. That might provide a beginning for a global consciousness of global responsibility, and reduce divisiveness to an appreciation of that diversity which can give color and sustenance to life—without the taking of life.

Democratic Alternative

Political parties have habitually in the past put together their platforms in the week leading up to the national convention, hearing witnesses and haggling over language, while half-distracted by the fight for the presidential nomination.

Of late, the parties have tried to make this process more rational by starting it earlier. This year the Democratic National Committee has for several weeks been holding regional hearings to receive platform testimony. The objective is to have a draft of the party program written and sent to delegates for their consideration before the convention opens on July 12 in Madison Square Garden.

At the final hearings in Washington last week, Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., the House majority leader, presented to the platform committee a comprehensive legislative program on behalf of his fellow Democrats in the House of Representatives. With a little editing, it could readily serve as the Democrats' platform on domestic issues.

It is highly unlikely that either the party platform committee or a new president would accept the House leadership proposals in their entirety but, representing as they do the consensus of what Democratic members of each House legislative committee think can feasibly be enacted in their respective jurisdictions, these recommendations provide a realistic and informed basis for action.

The House Democrats assign highest importance to policies of economic stimulus, including a million public-service jobs and a possible further income tax cut to achieve

a reduction of unemployment to 3 per cent by 1981. Among their other major proposals are tax reform, a welfare system with uniform national standards, a comprehensive national health insurance plan, renewed emphasis on housing construction and rehabilitation of existing houses, energy conservation, more financial aid for higher education, and a balanced transportation system with a larger share for railroads and urban mass transit.

Three appendices attached to the basic 124-page document set forth an indictment of the "incompetent, corrupt and wasteful" record of the Nixon and Ford administrations and provide a detailed review of the vetoes and impoundments of the last eight years. There have been no fewer than 86 vetoes of Democratic measures. That review of the antagonism between Republican presidents and the Democratic Congress sustains the intellectual motif of this document: The country is weary of conflict and stalemate. Repeatedly, the authors use the phrase "in the spirit of consensus, not veto confrontation."

Regardless of the identity of the Democratic presidential nominee, he is likely to agree with the objectives and many of the specific proposals of his party in the House of Representatives. Congress is a far distance from accepting the strict party discipline and accountability of British parliamentary government, but the members of the majority party in the House have made clear the Democratic alternative in this election year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Unhealthy Charade

The self-righteous farce which Arab governments and their Third World allies are imposing upon international specialized agencies reached a new pinnacle of hypocrisy at the annual assembly of the World Health Organization in Geneva.

Three public health experts from Romania, Indonesia and Senegal returned from their separate inspection tours of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and reported that medical conditions were not all bad. Stung by such an affront to the anti-Israel ideology which seems to have become the only acceptable reality at some of these UN gatherings, a large majority, led by India, promptly rejected their report. Not ashamed

of pedantry when it suits their political purpose, the leaders of the majority called the report unacceptable because the three experts had not been officially received in Israel as a group.

The saddest feature of this charade played out in the specialized agencies is the perversion of years of devoted effort by genuinely nonpolitical technicians to build a cooperative framework for the alleviation of human suffering. Nations of the WHO majority are not only undermining the organization's potential for improving medical care on the West Bank and, for that matter, India and elsewhere; they are also making themselves and the WHO look silly.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

East European Imbalance

Last week's party congress in East Germany was a sharp reminder of one of the anomalies of the European situation. Everyone knows that East Germany, with all its unattractive features, is considerably richer and better run than the Soviet Union, yet its leaders feel obliged to make exaggerated obeisance to the Soviet Union not only as friend, ally and protector but even as model of how to build Communism. "The party of Lenin provides us with a great example,"

said Mr. Honecker, the party leader. The results of the Soviet party congress, he went on, were "a sure and reliable signpost to the Communist future of our people."

Every citizen of East Germany, and indeed everyone else, knows that this is nonsense. If one thing would ruin East Germany it would be to follow the example of the Soviet Union, while the Soviet Union could do worse than take a few ideas from East Germany. Moreover, the same applies to most of the rest of Eastern Europe. . . .

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 25, 1901

BRUSSELS—Sarah Bernhardt gave her opinion on the American woman while she was between acts of "L'Aiglon" at the Theatre de la Monnaie here last night. The great tragedienne believes in the American method of female education. She finds the American woman far superior to European woman, better educated, freer and with the laws all in her favor. "Whereas the European woman wants to get married as soon as possible, the American woman marries very late, and she is right."

Fifty Years Ago

May 25, 1926

NEW YORK—The five-month General Motors car is now on the road and a new record for sales has been made by the corporation. This milestone sale was on May 3, and on that date the corporation completed the sale of 1,002,285 cars and trucks for a 12-month period. This established a new sales record for the organization. While it took the company nine years to dispose of its first million cars, it took only 12 months to sell the last million.



Giscard's Trip: A Limited Success

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—President Giscard d'Estaing's trip to the United States last week can be called a qualified success. There were no triumphal parades, but neither was there the chill that Giscard received in Moscow last fall. Brezhnev squeezed and France caught the cold.

The French put more into the U.S. trip than any other Giscard d'Estaing has made—from preparation of the speech before Congress to the great tent ringed with Versailles tapestries that was erected at the French Embassy for the dinner for President Ford. It escaped the notice of some commentators, but Giscard d'Estaing was bearing the message that, although France still had its Gaullist legacy, Americans should not forget when France stood.

From the polls they commissioned, the French had learned that Americans regard France as vaguely hostile. The Giscard d'Estaing message was that France still stood with the United States on the basic issues. A few of his lines could have been stolen from political writer Jean-Francois Revel's new book "La Tentation Totalitaire." Both men are concerned with the dwindling number of democracies in the world—23 according to Revel's last count.

Same Cause

"Our cause is the same," Giscard d'Estaing told Ford in his arrival statement, "independence for nations and freedom for men. France is as fervent in the struggle to preserve freedom as she was in your fight two centuries ago."

French foreign policy in recent times has been no easy thing to explain to Americans. In those times when most nations were on one side or the other, France seemed to be on neither—or both. Now, as the two sides blur, with détente easing East-West relations and making Communism in Western Europe credible, French foreign policy is often seen as nonexistent.

Giscard d'Estaing's effort was to explain to the U.S. public what U.S. officials have come to accept: That French "independence" under Giscard d'Estaing does not mean hostility. In his speech before Congress, Giscard d'Estaing defined French independence in the context of the Atlantic alliance and the European community, and he asked for an end to U.S. "misgivings and apprehension."

In a briefing later for visiting correspondents, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger reaffirmed that Washington still supported European unity, even though it might create temporary inconveniences for the United States.

Old Habits

But old habits die hard. Giscard d'Estaing was roundly condemned in general U.S. editorials for the French stance vis-à-vis NATO even though that stance is now generally accepted in the West as at least as bothersome for the Soviet Union as for the alliance.

Former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, no dove, said on his last official trip to Paris that there was "no need for France to be involved in the integrated command structure in order to participate fully in cooperation within the alliance."

Moreover, given the delicate political balance within France today, it would not be a terribly brilliant move for Giscard d'Estaing to take France back into NATO's command. If the United States is concerned about Communists in Western Europe, it could hardly support a policy

that would give the French left needed political capital.

Every country has its foreign policy imperatives—especially as elections approach. The United States sees them in the strengths of the Reagan super and in Jimmy Carter's need to say that he would not have participated in the Helsinki security conference last year.

France has them as well. No French political party—not even a movement within a party—calls for a return of France to the NATO command. It would be a suicidal move for the government, especially at a time when the major groups within the majority, and most notably the Gaullists, are trying to bury differences so that the majority appears at least as cohesive as the left as the 1977 and 1978 elections approach.

Another issue that was criticized during Giscard d'Estaing's visit—sale of nuclear technology to developing nations—has more reality. Yet even it seems like a red herring. For the real problem of nuclear technology in the coming years is not whether Brazil and Pakistan will be able to build bombs, with little likelihood that they ever be used, but the mountains of nuclear waste being accumulated by 40 nations which will have more than 600 nuclear reactors in operation by the end of the century.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, masses of nondispersible atomic waste are now accumulating at such a rate that by the year 2000, 1 billion cubic feet will exist—enough to cover a U.S. four-lane coast-to-coast highway one foot deep. Such things are conveniently forgotten in discussions of the morality of sales to Brazil and Iran.

Too Regal

One can regret that Giscard d'Estaing tried to make his U.S. trip a little too regal. . . . French was stunned by the informality of the White House dinner with Earl (Pat) Hines at the piano and pretty WAGs to seat the guests, who included the likes of Clint Eastwood, Jane Allen, Ray Bolger and Mickey Mantle. Shipping New York City was a mistake. Say what you will about that city, it's there that road shows are turned into hits. Giscard d'Estaing was being too prudent in ignoring it.

But the balance is positive. Both French and U.S. officials tried to put this visit in perspective. It is not right that there be too many misgivings and too much apprehension among nations sharing similar heritage and values. If Revel is right and democracies are down to a mere 23, then some of the misunderstandings should be cleared up while there is still time left.

Letters

Israeli Settlements

A geographical map, accompanying a news analysis article by The New York Times Jerusalem correspondent Terence Smith, (NYT, May 13), made it possible to visualize Israel's future borders by linking the dots of the country's settlements along the Jordan River and on the Golan Heights.

Mr. Smith indicated that "these are the facts and that all the rest is only talk."

Mr. Smith is probably right. Soon after the 1967 war when Israel was ready and willing to relinquish all captured territories for peace, it had soon become obvious that if the Arabs continued to stall, there would be a danger of the temporarily occupied areas becoming "administrated territories" and finally areas incorporated into the Jewish state.

Well, the Arabs did stall. What was to be expected has become a fact: The situation has jelled and what the Arabs could have had in return for their readiness to conclude peace is no longer available. Too bad. A typical case of too little and too late.

BERTHOLD WYLER.

French TV on U.S.

It is rather ironic that at the same time it proudly witnessed the bilingual efforts of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to "explain" France to Americans, French TV should back gloriously in its own stereotyped vision of the United States: the "American Program" staged by Channel 2 news (May 18) was a perfect example of satisfied ignorance at its worst.

Some of the items included: The "probable" next U.S. president is a terrific baby-kisser in cahoots . . . with the Rev. "Moon" in order to save the United States.

Lebanon is a "vital" issue in the presidential campaign and the U.S. electorate is "frustrated" by the State Department's inability (or was it the CIA?) to enforce a Pax Americana. Finally, Americans were totally

horrified at the idea that Giscard enjoyed a nonpasteurized Erie cheese at a White House dinner! After that any U.S. embassy would need much more than a supersonic plane and natural elegance to rid the French of their quaint notions about "les grands enfants d'Amériques!"

Paris.

'Allo' You-All

President Giscard d'Estaing visited New Orleans and the French-speaking minority in Louisiana. Fine! Millions of French citizens whose mother-tongue is not French but Breton, Occitan, Basque, Catalan, Corsican, Flemish or German and who resent being deprived of their cultural heritage, would have immensely appreciated it if the United States taught him that one can behave ethically toward one linguistic minorities without jeopardizing the unity of the country.

It would have reminded him also that, in the words of the late President Kennedy: "The Rights of Man come not from the generosity of the State but from the hand of God."

Paris.

Marcos in Kenya

A report (NYT, May 6) claims that Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos' recent visit to Kenya prompted President Kenyatta to cancel his appearance before the United Nations as a manifestation of displeasure over the alleged failure of the Philippine government to arrange President Marcos' visit through the Kenyan government, rather than through United.

I wish to point out that the report is wholly erroneous.

President Marcos went to Kenya not to head the Philippine delegation to United, but as spokesman of the Group of 77, with a mandate to transmit to the conference the Manila Declaration and Program of Action, as adopted at the Third Minis-

John Dornberg From Munich:

There are no candidates to nominate . . . But, for better or worse, it is political convention time in West Germany.

MUNICH.—Any resemblance to those forthcoming, free-wheeling, colorful spectacles in the United States is strictly coincidental. Politics being regarded as a very serious undertaking in West Germany, and the Germans being rather serious anyway, there are, of course, no marching bands, no displays of bare-jointed puke, no shouting of last hurrahs, and no throwing of confetti.

Nor are there any candidates to nominate, those having been selected months ago. But, for better or worse, it is political convention time in West Germany.

The opposition Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU), opposed to the three-day convalescence in Hannover yesterday, the Free Democrats (FDP), West Germany's liberals, will convene in Freiburg on Sunday. The Social Democrats (SPD) are due to meet in Dortmund in three weeks.

To be sure, a little emerging of the party faithful with stirring oratory is also part of the ritual here.

But the ostensible aim of all three congresses is to formulate and justify the platforms, approve the slogans and determine the strategy with which the parties hope to woo voters between now and the general election in October.

One might add to the agenda a rather grimacing endeavor by all three parties to project an image of intramural unity. It is on this point that dispassionate observers of the West German political scene have good reason to be increasingly baffled.

After months of discussion and speculation about the prospects of a post-October continuation of the left-liberal coalition between SPD and FDP, those two disparate parties, each supposedly appealing to and depending on different interest groups and blocs of voters, now harmonize almost as serenely as if they were one.

On the other hand, the CDU and its semi-autonomous Bavarian wing, Franz-Josef Strauss' CSU, allegedly one party with one platform, one leadership and one constituency, have been sounding and behaving more and more as if they were two.

'Better'

The CDU's national chairman and candidate for the chancellorship, Helmut Kohl, and its secretary-general, Kurt Biedenkopf, both moderates, seem determined to offer the voters at least the semblance of a constructive platform. Though it is hard to discern where it offers real alternatives, it does at least promise to do what the SPD-FDP coalition has done, and offers to do, "but better."

Strauss, on the other hand, backed by an ultra-conservative faction in the CDU outside Bavaria, advocates total confrontation.

terial Conference of the Group of 77 in Manila last Feb. 7. The invitation to go to Nairobi was initially conveyed by Kenya's chief delegate to the Manila conference, and appropriate arrangements were subsequently formalized by the Philippine ambassador in Nairobi with the Kenyan government.

President Marcos arrived in Nairobi well after President Kenyatta's scheduled appearance at the United Nations. Throughout the visit, President and Mrs. Marcos and their party were well received by President and Mrs. Kenyatta and other Kenyan high officials. They were deeply impressed with the warm hospitality of the people of Kenya.

LOUIS MORENO-SALCEDO, Ambassador, Embassy of the Philippines, Paris.

Editor's Note: That portion of the IHT report to which Mr. Moreno-Salcedo refers originated with The New York Times, which said it "fully backs its reporter." AP carried an account substantially the same as that which appeared in the IHT. Reuters said Mr. Kenyatta's absence was a surprise but that no official reason for it was given. The Kenyan chargé d'affaires in Paris corroborates Mr. Moreno-Salcedo's version and statement.

tion. Instead of offering tough constructive proposals, his last call for alarming the voters by inciting them with fear of the notion that the left-liberal coalition has taken the country to the brink of catastrophe economically, in foreign policy, morally, and in the sphere of internal security.

Strauss' concept center on propagandistic campaign intended to secure a vote for the SPD, Konrad Adenauer once phrased with the "Untergang Deutschlands"—the destruction of Germany.

In practical terms this left a party arguing about its platform and a single word in the campaign slogan up to the eve of a Hannover convention.

It was not until last Thursday, for example, that Kohl was able to unveil a draft of the platform which, purportedly, enjoys the support of the entire party. Barely enough time to rush a text to the printer.

Debate on Slogan

The debate over the slogan was resolved only a few days earlier. North of the Bavarian border, any rate, it will now read "Freedom Instead of Socialism." Down here in these parts it will be the more dynamic Straussian phrase, "Freedom or Socialism."

The difference is more than semantic nuance. What it implies is that the Bavarian CSU intend to conduct its own election campaign with more or less its own platform and philosophy.

After seven years on the opposition benches, the "fraternal" Christian Democratic parties are closer to fratricide than ever.

That prospect has made matters somewhat easier for the FDP which, though the smallest of West Germany's three major parties, will be the real focus of attention this week.

The agenda of its Freiburg convention calls not merely for ratification of its platform, but for a public declaration by whom it intends to coalesce after next October, assuming this neither SPD nor CDU-CSU will win enough Bundestag seats to form a government.

After months of public spectacle and the matter and private agonizing by the party leaders, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, it is now fairly certain that the West German "liberals" will opt for another four years with the SPD when they meet next Sunday.

Polarization of the politics scene under the aegis of Strauss' concept of confrontation, a perceptive rightward list by the SPD under Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and, some encouraging opinion polls seem to have tipped the scales.

Up until a few weeks ago, however, it was an open question whether the decision would be an easy one to reach.

As the fall which has seen the West German political scene with but two interruptions since 1949—first in partnership with the CDU/CSU, and for the past few years with the SPD—the FDP has always faced "somewhat of an identity problem."

Its reputation for a long time was that of a not-too-ferocious fighter between the two big blocs and since 1974, as a somewhat of an appendage to the SPD.

To survive, some party leaders have argued, the FDP must carve out an image of its own, partly by remaining "open to both sides" and not declaring for a coalition with either of the two big parties before the election.

Lopsided

The draft of the FDP platform suggests this is still the intention. But in view of the decision, the image, sticking with the SPD, the FDP's saving must, of necessity, be a rather lopsided and somewhat schizophrenic undertaking.

Or, as the conservative Frankfurter Allgemeine put it the other day: FDP strategy seems to be to "batle in union with the SPD, but to march alone."

If recent opinion surveys are any indication, that curious formula would give the coalition a 52-per-cent edge in the autumn. But autumn is still a long time off.

What is certain is that in West Germany this week they're off and running.

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Is a Surprise

Pope Installs 20 Cardinals, Adding Hanoi Prelate to List

From Wire Dispatches
VATICAN CITY, May 24.—Pope Paul VI today installed 20 new cardinals, adding the archbishop of Hanoi to their number at the moment in a surprise move. The pope was originally scheduled to install 19 cardinals, but officials explained that the late Rev. Joseph Marie Trinh Khue, 76, Archbishop of Hanoi, was one of the two whom the pope intended to appoint secretly under the "in pectore" (in his mind) system.

Travel Problem

It was understood that the archbishop had been granted a leave from Vietnam if his appointment had been disclosed only after his return.

The "in pectore" system is used by popes to honor men for whom public announcement of their promotion as cardinals could be embarrassing because of the political situation in their countries.

Cardinal Reforms Test Today

PORTO RICO, May 24 (Reuters).—Plans of King Juan Carlos I to reform the government face their final test tomorrow when the king meets in plenary session to debate a law allowing political freedom on meetings and demonstrations. A new ruling, the 565-Cortes will have no more than 48 hours to debate the bill, sources said they believe the government's project would prove without much difficulty.

The new law would allow political meetings to be held without the permission of the local civil governor 72 hours in advance. Street demonstrations would need authorization from the civil governor and the king's notice.

Observers said the king's decision would be a gauge of resistance to other more radical parts of the government's reform package. While the government has militarized the state railway system, which was put under military command Jan. 19 in a wave of labor unrest.

political situation in their countries. The name of the remaining "in pectore" cardinal remains unknown. Others installed were William Cardinal Baum, Archbishop of Washington; Octavio Cardinal Berrueta, Archbishop of Santo Domingo; Juan Carlos Cardinal Aramburu, Archbishop of Buenos Aires; Hyacinthe Cardinal Thiaudou, Archbishop of Dakar; Emmanuel Cardinal N'Subuga, Archbishop of Kampala; Lawrence Cardinal Pappalardo, Archbishop of Catania; Jaime Cardinal Sin, Archbishop of Manila; Alois Cardinal Lorscheider, Archbishop of Fortaleza, Brazil; Reginald Cardinal Delargy, Archbishop of Wellington, New Zealand; and László Lékai, Archbishop of Esztergom, Hungary.

Others were Victor Cardinal Razafimahatratra, Archbishop of Tananarive, Madagascar; Basil Cardinal Hume, Archbishop of Westminster; Dominik Cardinal Ekanem, bishop of Ikot Ekpene, Nigeria; Joseph Cardinal Schöffer, of West Germany; Eduardo Cardinal Pironio of Argentina; Boleslaw Cardinal Filipiak of Poland; Corrado Cardinal Baffie, prefect for the cause of saints; Joseph Cardinal Sensi, nuncio to Portugal; and Opilio Cardinal Rossi, nuncio to Austria.

Front Row

Cardinal Trinh Nhu Khue stood in the front row when the cardinals came from the secret consistory to the Vatican audience hall for the public part of the ceremony.

Unlike the others, he was not wearing a red cardinal's cassock, presumably because, since his arrival in Rome yesterday, he had not had time to obtain one.

Cardinal Trinh Nhu Khue was ordained in 1939 and consecrated bishop in 1950.

The enlarged College of Cardinals will comprise 70 Europeans, 36 of them Italian, 28 from the Americas, 12 Africans, 12 Asians and 5 from Australia, New Zealand and Samoa.

Addressing the new cardinals during the secret consistory ceremony, the pope criticized both traditionalists on the right and liberals on the left who challenged his authority in the church.

He referred specifically to the traditionalist movement led by a French archbishop, the Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre. "They refuse the authority of today in the name of that of yesterday," the pope said.

Turning to liberals, he said: "We must say that we do not admit the attitude of those who believe themselves authorized to create their own liturgy."



CARDINAL FOR HANOI—Joseph Marie Trinh Nhu Khue, Archbishop of Hanoi, is made a cardinal by Pope Paul VI.

Rhodesia Reports New Rail Attack

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 24 (AP).—Black nationalist guerrillas have blown up a train on the South African railway line to South Africa, the security forces' headquarters announced today.

A communiqué said a diesel locomotive was damaged by explosives planted on the track in the southwest Rhodesia near the border with Botswana, through which the line runs. It was not disclosed if the train was carrying passengers or freight, but the communiqué said the train crew was unhurt.

The rail line is one of landlocked Rhodesia's two outlets to South African ports. At Easter, guerrillas blew up a section of the Rutenga-Belbridge railroad, Rhodesia's only direct rail link with South Africa. It was out of operation for 24 hours. Three heavy diesel locomotives were damaged.

Police said yesterday that all road and rail links between Rhodesia and South Africa are now vulnerable to guerrilla attack.

Dutch Bury Jew Executed in Iraq

AMSTERDAM, May 24 (Reuters).—Leon Aronson, a 40-year-old Dutch-born Jew executed by Iraqi authorities as an Israeli spy, has been buried here. Public Prosecutor Hans Renesse said today.

He said that the body of Mr. Aronson, a nurse who was arrested in Iraqi Kurdistan and convicted of espionage, was flown here from Baghdad on Thursday. The burial was on Friday.

He said a family-requested autopsy showed that Mr. Aronson had died by hanging between four and seven months ago. The date of the execution has never been officially disclosed.

Spy Figure Back Home

TOKYO, May 24 (Reuters).—Alexander Machekhin, 38, a Soviet journalist held in police custody for 10 days on suspicion of spying on the U.S. Navy, returned to Moscow yesterday after his release on Saturday, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said today.

Obituaries

Yevgeny Rukhin, 32; Painter In Soviet 'Modern' Movement

MOSCOW, May 24 (NYT).—Yevgeny Rukhin, 32, an abstract painter who was one of the driving forces in the Soviet "unofficial art" movement, died early today in a fire that swept his Leningrad studio.

According to his wife, Galina, who was reached by telephone at their home, Mr. Rukhin was with several friends in the studio, on the second floor of an old carriage house, when the blaze broke out. Two others escaped but the artist and the wife of a friend were killed.

Mr. Rukhin's death in the fire, which was of unknown origin, shocked the nonconformist art community. Mrs. Rukhin said a church funeral later this week was planned.

Mr. Rukhin had been a familiar sight at unofficial exhibitions, which he sought assiduously to promote for others as well as for himself. He was one of five persons arrested in September, 1973, when Soviet authorities used bulldozers and vigilante squads to break up an open-air exhibit in Moscow. The suppression prompted an outcry abroad that imparted new impetus to the unofficial "modern" movement.

Mr. Rukhin was one of the most original and innovative of the Soviet nonconformist artists. From time to time he included in his works furniture fragments, padlocks, zippers, models of icons, Russian wooden dolls and some recently pop-top from Western beer cans.

His works were never given official recognition at home, since they did not reflect "socialist realism." But they were popular among the foreign diplomatic community and were gaining appeal among Soviet intellectuals.

Last August and September, some of his paintings that had reached the West were exhibited in Raleigh, N.C., and Washington. Mr. Rukhin expected a showing in New York early in 1977. Other exhibits have been held in Venezuela and Colombia.

Bohumil Vales

PRAGUE, May 24 (AP).—Bohumil Vales, first secretary of the Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren, has died, it was announced in Prague.

Mr. Vales, born in 1894 in Tabor, South Bohemia, studied theology in Vienna and Halle. He became curate of the Kliment Church in Prague in 1918, the year the Lutheran and Reformed

(Calvinist) Churches merged in Czechoslovakia. Mr. Vales became first secretary of the newly established church structure, a post he still held at his death.

Gordon Browning

HUNTINGDON, Tenn., May 24 (AP).—Gordon Browning, 86, a former governor of Tennessee and six-term congressman, died yesterday in Carroll County Hospital. His physician said Mr. Browning had suffered from Parkinson's disease for nearly 20 years.

Mr. Browning, a Democrat, was elected to Congress in 1922 and served in Washington until 1934. In 1936, he was elected to a two-year term as governor.

Mr. Browning was a lieutenant colonel and military governor of Belgium during World War II. In 1948, Mr. Browning was re-elected governor for four years.

Roy Cummings

CANNES, May 24 (AP).—Roy Cummings, a British journalist who had lived for a long time in the United States and was president of the Foreign Press Association in Hollywood, died here yesterday after a heart attack.

Ethel Vigouroux

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP).—Ethel Keith Albee Vigouroux, 84, art patron and society hostess, died Saturday in New York Hospital. Her death was attributed to a fall suffered last December.

Mrs. Vigouroux was an aunt of Pulitzer prize-winning playwright Edward Albee, whom she raised.

Pierre Aboulker

PARIS, May 24 (UPI).—Prof. Pierre Aboulker, 70, leading French surgeon, died from a heart attack here today.

Professor of surgery at Paris University, Dr. Aboulker performed an operation on the late President Charles de Gaulle for prostate trouble in 1964.

DEATH NOTICE

SILBERBERG, Dorothy Linder, on May 20 1976 after a brief illness, wife of Daniel H. Silberberg, mother of the late Peter Deutsch, daughter of Mrs. William Linder, sister of Harold F. Linder, and grandmother of four. Contributions in memoriam may be made to Day Care Council or Grand Street Settlement. Memorial service to be held at the Silberberg residence, 5 East 84th Street, New York City, on May 25th at 5:30 p.m.

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Reiser, by cartoonist around whom the exhibition "Energies Libres" took shape.



The Cartooning Prophet of Alternative Energy

By Michael Gibson

PARIS (IHT).—The practical possibilities of alternative energy from the sun and wind have fired imaginations, especially in the younger generation, on both sides of the Atlantic.

In France it appeals to a national state of mind known as *le bricolage*. It is generally believed in France that the Frenchman is a *bricoleur*, which implies that he is both resourceful and deeply imbued with the ancestral virtue of thrift. Consequently the good Frenchman is constantly supposed to be making useful and rather Goldbergerian devices out of old tin cans and bits of cardboard.

For the past four years, a puckish prophet has been exhorting the French, especially the youthful and marginal, to apply their imaginative and improvisational talents to the problems of energy derived from the sun and

wind. He is a 35-year-old cartoonist, Jean Marc Reiser, who has put his considerable talent and cheerfully derisive wit to the service of this cause. He is also the catalytic force around which the exhibition "Energies Libres" took shape (Centre de Créations Industrielles, Musée des Arts Décoratifs, 107 Rue de Rivoli, Paris 1, to Sept. 27).

"Alternative energy today," says Reiser, "is at the point at which aviation stood in the days before the Wright brothers." Which implies that it is still an area for the inspired amateur.

The exhibition itself displays flat-plate water heaters, parabolic mirrors designed for a solar barbecue, various types of wind generators, photoelectric cells, models and pictures of solar-heated houses (a whole bunch of slides of solar-houses in the United States are also projected, without commentary or identification), and the whole thing is

explained mainly by reproductions of the didactic cartoons Reiser originally published in ecological and humorous magazines such as *La Gueule Ouverte* and *Charlie Hebdo*.

Not everybody is in agreement with Reiser's apologetic of inspired *bricolage*. Michel Berthet, the current president of a Paris-based workers' cooperative producing what look like excellent solar water heaters, says that the garbage dumps of the Ardèche (a rugged and underpopulated department of France favored by those who wish to attempt a marginal return to nature) are piled high with leaky flat-plate heat collectors improvised out of old radiators by amateur plumbers who heeded Reiser's advice.

Be that as it may, the fact remains that Reiser's narrative and irreverently didactic drawings have drummed into the heads of hundreds of thousands of young readers some of the basic notions on which the use of the energy of sun and wind are based.

Reiser is a man of Napoleonic stature with a gentle manner, a neat, Amish-type beard set on a square jaw, and a sinuous smile (never a grin) that seems to have some points in common with his expressively meandering line. He was born, he says, into the "lumpenproletariat" of the industrial region of Lorraine, quit school at 15 to go to work, and at 17 he met Cavanaugh (no first name) the leonine, gray-haired editor and chief contributor of *Charlie Hebdo*.

Cavanaugh told Reiser his drawings were lousy, and how to improve them. "Use *matte*," says the pupil.

In those days France ignored the blessings of the comic strip, and if a magazine published a captionless gag they felt obliged to explain that it was intended this way ("Sans paroles"). But Europe was discovering Al Capp and Mad Magazine, and Cavanaugh's team—his publication was then known as *Hara-Kiri*, Journal Béte et Méchant—was finding its style. That style was mainly outrageous, a raised middle finger and a raspberry would probably quite adequately symbolize it, totally and systematically in bad taste. But it was all very cheerful and a lot of beam wit went into it too, so that it represented something unprecedented in France. Reiser's own currently mature wit is rather like a playful but somewhat randy young tomcat with needle-fine teeth.

As for solar energy, even way back when (in 1956 when he was 15) Reiser was convinced that

this was the thing of the future and hoped that somehow his own interests in this and in drawing would ultimately converge. That happened four years ago when the newly created *La Gueule Ouverte* gave him a couple of pages in each issue to deal with the subject. The experience has convinced him that a mobile, animated, improvised style of drawing can be a successful vehicle for teasing absolutely anything *en rigolant* (in a cheeky state of mind). "People are intimidated by a printed text," he says, remembering his own "lumpen," "whereas a drawing is immediately accessible."

The exhibition at the CCI is fragmentary of course; it couldn't be otherwise with the means at its disposal. But it is a symptom of a breakthrough: The general public is interested now, and so is the government. It has also found a rather embarrassing guest in the form of Wilhelm Reich's organ box. Apparently someone has begun experimenting with it once more. None of the organizers know exactly what it is about, nor why it is there really, except that it appears to have something to do with static electricity. They do claim however—"en rigolant"—that the moment it was put into place the museum cat walked straight through the whole exhibition in order to jump onto it and settle there.

To sum up the present state of affairs in the use of the sun's energy, Reiser, from his convenient vantage point, sees it as momentarily leveling off. "Research hasn't yet given results. There's a need for money. There are no specialists (except in the water-heater area) and the beating of homes will become acceptable only after a complete transformation of architecture."

He sketched a long, low-lying building with a low, flat roof. "Frank Lloyd Wright would have known how to handle it," he says. "Unfortunately, in his days energy was still cheap!"

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, May 24 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new films:

"The Missouri Breaks," directed by Arthur Penn, features a meeting between Marlon Brando and Jack Nicholson. Vincent Canby says, "It's about some dimly remembered period (in this case the 1880s), when the old days were good. But instead of being elegiac and funny, the anachronisms too often seem like camp." He credits the film's near miss to Brando's performance, as a hired gun, which he calls "out of control. He grabs our attention but does nothing with it and behaves like an actor in armed revolt." Canby asks whether the film would have been better without this particular presence at its center. "It conveys a fine sense of place and period and the precariousness of life. Things that Nicholson, a horse thief just trying to make ends meet, responds to as an actor." And, "it has a cast of superb supporting actors," including Kathleen Lloyd, the daughter of the rancher who's hired Brando, Harry Dean Stanton and Randy Quaid as two of Nicholson's partners in fumbled crime and John McLain as the rancher. Thomas McGuane wrote the screenplay.

"Whiffs," directed by Ted Post and starring Elliott Gould, "is a brutally tortured comedy, potholed with intervals of the most embarrassing bad taste," Richard Eder says. Gould plays an impotent soldier invalided out of the Army after serving as a guinea pig for experiments with gases. He steals the gas and his potency is restored after he uses it to hold up a whole town. The experience makes him rich. "If Mr. Gould doesn't stop making awful movies, the notion is going to get around that he's a poor actor," Eder says.

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CANNES: Bertolucci's Epic Film 'Novecento'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

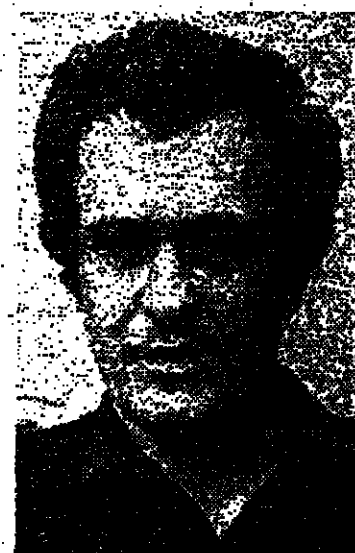
CANNES, May 24 (IHT).—Bernardo Bertolucci's "Novecento" (1990), which had its world premiere (out of competition) at the Cannes Festival over the weekend, is of staggering proportions. Longer than "Paradise" (5 1/2 hours), it is actually two full-length features. An ambitious attempt at epic cinema, "Novecento" chronicles agrarian life in Emilia-Romagna from the beginning of the century to the end of World War II as it is observed and experienced by two men born on the same summer day in 1900.

The first, Alfredo, is the grandson of a patriarchal land-owner and the second, Olmo, is the grandson of a tenant farmer on the estate. Despite class barriers, their destinies are entwined as feudalism gives way to farm workers' leagues and socialism to be followed by war, fascism and another war. In an epilogue, the coming of Communism is joyfully predicted—more in the manner of May Day in Moscow than in the manner of an Italian folk fete—and the peasants, having inherited the earth, engage in red-baiting—having reminiscence of the Peking Opera and apparently live happily ever after.

Part I is the better half, filled with deft characterizations, period atmosphere and in tone a gorgeous peasant to youth and nature. There is Mark Twain humor to the contrasting of the pampered youngster who is forced to eat frogs' legs at the manor-house festivity and the peasant in red-baiting clothes who fishes the frogs in the brook. The interplay of the crusty grandfathers, friendly enemies—with Bert Lancaster as the dominating lord and Sterling Hayden as the grumbling toiler of the soil—provides earthy comedy. But in the panoramic portrait, moods change suddenly. The ailing proprietor hangs himself in the cowshed and an era concludes with his passing. The awakened spirit of the people is illustrated with a memorable sequence in which a train crowded with farm children carrying provisions to the Genoa strikers passes by.

From this incident, circa 1910, the film hurries forward to Olmo's return from World War I to find agricultural methods revolutionized by the introduction of machinery. His Rabelaisian reunion with his boyhood comrades who has been spared front-line duty and the initial murmurs of Fascism terminate the stunning first half.

Thereafter cinematic lyricism is replaced with shrill political pleading and the balance of the post-1918 chapters are staged with the sterile formality of a Russian propaganda tract. The dramatic personae who remain age physically but otherwise their growth is stunted and they merely repeat their traits to em-



Bernardo Bertolucci, director.

phasize the strength of the working man and the weakness of the profiteer. The two principals are joined with a collection of stereotypes. One of these—the vicious Fascist leader—enacted by Donald Sutherland with a smirking grin and an assortment of wigs—might have stalked from a "Dracula" remake and the exposition of the other late arrivals is similarly banal.

In seeking to reflect the changing world within the frame of the provincial community, Bertolucci has resorted to facile, sentimental Marxist clichés. World War I and its shattering aftermath are shifted over, the rise of Fascism is a movement financed by the gentry determined to hold on to their property, World War II is won without the intervention of the Allied armies, local partisan irregulars overcoming Mussolini men and seizing power.

The acting ranges from the effective to the ridiculous. Gérard Depardieu plays the peasant who attains rank as district commissaire with manifest gusto, the more wordy the speech the more he revels in it. He succeeds in making all he does and says of utmost urgency and conveys the humor and the passion of the part. Robert De Niro, somewhat overshadowed, is an excellent foil as the spineless heir to the farm-lands. At the very end in doddering senility he lies down on the railroad tracks to let the express train roll over him—2 dare he refused in childhood. But whether this final action is a show of belated courage or an attempt at suicide because his class has been disinherited is not made clear. Lancaster and Hayden as the elders have commanding presence.

Dominique Sanda is Alfredo's problem wife, Laura Betti is the wicked mate of the Fascist tyrant and Stefania Sandrelli is a schoolteacher who marries the hero.

The camera work is of remark-



Burt Lancaster, patriarch.

able beauty and there are a few lovely glimpses even in the heavy second half. Part II has some fine moments, but the hours drag.

"Mr. Klein," directed by Joseph Losey and shown in competition, is a stirring drama of conscience told as a sinister thriller. As its star, Alain Delon, giving the most mature performance of his career, is a dandified Parisian antiquities dealer who at the outset of the vast occupation profits by buying up the art treasures of Jews in need of money for escape. By a curious turn and due to his name, his own origins come into question and, unable to procure immediately a document proving he is an Aryan, he himself tastes prosecution. The issue is intensified and he is arrested for deportation. At the last moment the required certificate arrives, but he has compassion.

Brazilians Win Bridge Olympiad

From Wire Dispatches

MONTE CARLO, May 24.—The Italian Blue Team's grip on the game of bridge has been broken, at least temporarily, after a 21-day world Olympiad—the longest bridge marathon on record.

Brazil became the winner Saturday by beating Canada 20 to minus 4 while the Greek team upset the favored Italians 17 to 3. The Blue Team has won the past three Olympiads.

Earlier this month the Italians lost the Bermuda Bowl final to the United States. Ever so, the experts had picked them as winners of the Olympiad. Italy's only consolation was the title won by its team in the women's competition.

In the final Olympiad standings, Italy was in second place with Great Britain in third, trailed by Poland, Sweden, France, the United States, Israel and Denmark in that order.

Losy directed the comic intrigue with force and bri. The note of reigning to stark in the opening epik which a woman is exami non-Aryan traces by a mitted doctor. The whic of life in occupied Paris he note fascination, constar vous tension coloring all. Klein, Delon achieves as the first order. All the examply with Jeanne Mo a mysterious lady, Susan as the disturbed concierge, Lonsdale as a suave opic and Louis Seigner as the father filled with family

"Taxi Driver," directed by the Scorsese, is an outlier contender for festival home only distinguished U.S. cation among the official ex is a film of riveting ext its director, as was demon in "Mean Streets," is a stylized of striking virtuo has a particular knack for ing the tempo and color York's seedy side. Not "Midnight Cowboy" has a such a devastating exp Manhattan's decay.

Robert De Niro, here command, dominates the p ings as a psychopathic tar longing to rise from obli any means: by a roman, a girl of superior anal; by assassinating a new candidate or by reaso adolescent from the grasp pmp. With psychotic con he attempts to realize h dreams of his night shif Niro acts to perfection thic at large, his intoni every line having autenti Valuable in support are: Shephard as the haugly a campaign secretary, Jodi as the strayed girl, thoi does not look 12, Albert as the campaign workr. Boyle as the fast-talki and Leonard Harris, a fil turned actor, as the v president.

Neither of the other ty representing the U.S. due of any importance. Jerry berg's "Dandy, the All-Ar Girl" has to do with a hippie who steals auto Such a role might have Mary Pickford in her you as played by Stockard Ch the heroine is just a bes sance in overalls, orderi hands and an infatuate about. Charm is utterly!

"Next Stop, Greenwich V directed by Paul Masrui another feeble feature. It as a satire of phony New bohemians, dabbling in ater and amorous intrig seems a product rather tha of Greenwich Village, a filled with sour wisecra crude efforts to be funny, an amateur-night aspect li out.

Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. consolidated statement of financial condition, as of December 26th, 1975.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Cash and Securities on Deposit		LIABILITIES	
Cash (includes time deposits of \$47,930,000 in 1975 and \$39,144,000 in 1974)	\$ 76,233,000	Loans and Payables	
Cash segregated in compliance with Federal and other regulations	32,713,000	Collateral bank loans	\$1,078,085,000
Securities on deposit in compliance with Federal and other regulations, at market value	124,540,000	Commercial paper	178,727,000
	233,486,000	Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,321,643,000
Receivables		Brokers and dealers	261,707,000
Brokers and dealers	139,745,000	Customers	823,714,000
Customers (less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$14,813,000 in 1975 and \$15,651,000 in 1974)	1,672,122,000	Insurance policy benefits	27,896,000
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	1,001,059,000	Drafts payable	74,749,000
Other	50,961,000	Other	75,355,000
	2,863,887,000		3,841,876,000
Securities Inventory, at Market Value		Commitments for Securities Sold but Not yet Purchased, at Market Value	
Bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and commercial paper	612,159,000	United States and Canadian governments	216,337,000
United States and Canadian governments	767,119,000	Other	18,621,000
States and municipalities	94,711,000		234,958,000
Corporates	123,470,000		
	1,597,459,000	Accrued Liabilities and Expenses	
Other		Income taxes	102,355,000
Membership in exchanges, at cost (market value, \$4,932,000 in 1975 and \$3,884,000 in 1974)	5,248,000	Employee compensation and benefits	69,676,000
Investment securities, principally bonds, at amortized cost (market value, \$33,910,000 in 1975 and \$23,885,000 in 1974)	36,655,000	Other	62,730,000
Office equipment and installations (less accumulated depreciation of \$40,800,000 in 1975 and \$33,941,000 in 1974)	65,457,000		234,761,000
Deferred insurance policy acquisition costs	31,613,000	SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Other assets	154,180,000	Preferred stock, par value \$25 per share—authorized 1,000,000 shares; outstanding 201,952 shares Series A, 4% cumulative	
Total	\$4,879,012,000	Common stock, par value \$1.33 1/4 per share—authorized 60,000,000 shares; issued 36,140,179 shares	48,187,000
		Paid-in capital	87,418,000
		Retained earnings	440,330,000
		Total	575,935,000
		Less common stock in treasury, at cost—571,904 shares in 1975 and 148,161 shares in 1974	8,518,000
		Total shareholders' equity	\$67,417,000
		Total	\$4,879,012,000

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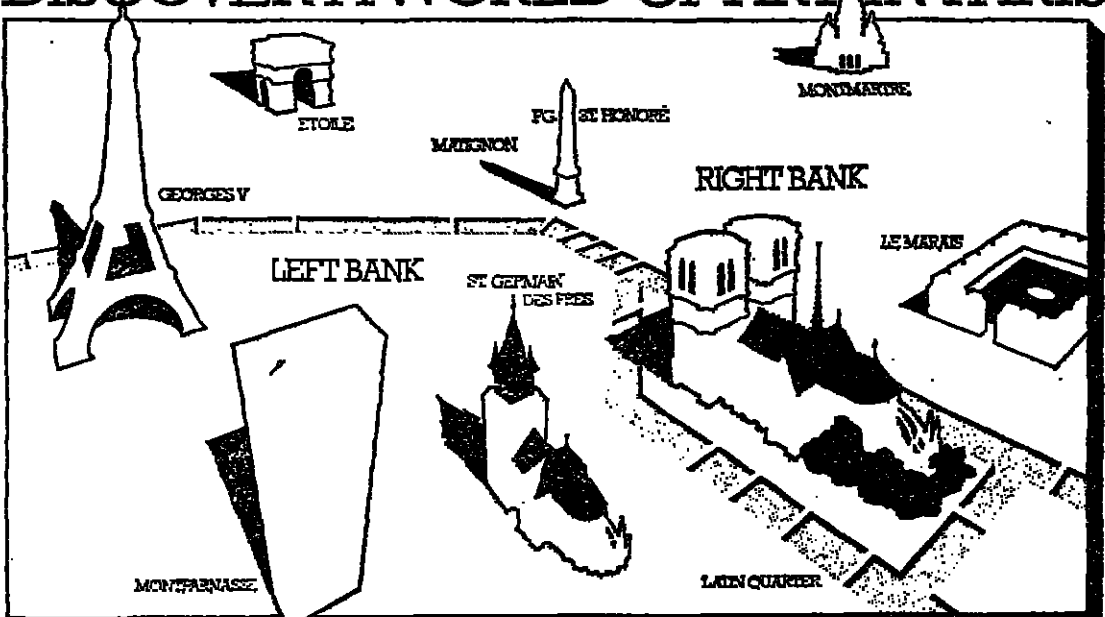
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PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1976

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Pan Am Assured of 1976 Profit

Despite its \$61.7-million net loss in the first four months this year, Pan American World Airways apparently is assured of reporting a profit for all of 1976, which would be its first full year in the black in eight years. The one catch is that the big gains are the result of bookkeeping adjustments related to its current offer to exchange two new issues of convertible subordinated debentures for two outstanding debenture issues. The exchange, as expected, is substantially reducing Pan Am's outstanding debt burden, with all of that reduction to be reported as extraordinary earnings. Whether Pan Am also can achieve its objective of reporting a profit from its normal operations remains a question. Under the offer, Pan Am is exchanging \$325 principal amount of a new 9 7/8-per-cent convertible subordinated debenture, due 1996, for each \$1,000 principal amount of its old 12 1/2-per-cent convertible, subordinated debentures, due 1986. Also, it is exchanging \$350 principal amount of new 11-per-cent convertible subordinated debentures, due 1989, for each \$1,000 of its 14 1/4-per-cent convertible subordinated debentures, due 1989. Besides paying higher interest rates, the new issues are both convertible into common stock at a price sharply below the conversion rates for the old issues.

Lloyds Calif. Buys Failed Bank

Lloyds Bank California, a unit of the U.K. clearing bank, has taken over the failed First State Bank of Northern California and has reopened its four offices as branches of Lloyds. All \$54.3 million of First State's deposits were assumed by Lloyds, the ninth largest bank in California with deposits of \$1.1 billion. In return for assuming the deposit liabilities, Lloyds received more than \$52 million in assets, meaning it paid a purchase premium exceeding \$2 million.

ERAP-SNPA Merger Terms

The French government, through Entreprise de Recherches et d'Activités Pétrolières (ERAP), will own 70 per cent of the new oil group to emerge from the absorption of ERAP by the Société Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine (SNPA). The boards of ERAP and SNPA announced during the weekend approval of the merger terms, subject to approval by regulatory bodies and shareholders. The merger involves the transfer of all of ERAP's exploration and refining assets to SNPA in exchange for 5,225 million new SNPA shares to be issued for the purpose. The new company, SNPA Nationale Elf-Aquitaine (SNEA), will be capitalized at 756 million francs (about \$180 million). The ERAP group previously held some 50 per cent of SNPA.

Low-Growth Policy Now Questioned

Export Sales Bring Boom to Japanese

From Wire Dispatches

TOKYO, May 24.—Official statements made following the oil crisis and the quadrupling of crude-oil prices to the effect that the years of strong economic growth in Japan were permanently finished now appear to have been premature. Spurred by booming exports, the "Japanese Miracle" of the 1950s and 1960s is taking off again, as industrial production figures for the first three months of the year demonstrated. In the past two years it had become fashionable to talk of low-growth targets for the Japanese economy, with attention turning to public welfare projects and away from heavy industrial development.

Yet Japan's index of industrial production is soaring: The government announced Saturday that the index in March was up by 15.9 per cent over March, 1975. In February the index had risen by 12.3 per cent over the year-earlier month, and in January by 8.5 per cent. The increase in the first quarter over the final quarter of last year was 5.8 per cent. If the gain in the quarter is sustained, the increase would be 23.2 per cent. And although the growth in industrial production this year is being compared with a period when the Japanese recession was at or near its worst, the government report Saturday noted that output in March stood at 89.3 per cent of its level for November, 1973, the month in which Japanese production reached its historic peak.

Export sales account for much of the boom. Exports in March rose by 18.4 per cent from March, 1975, and the average for the first four months of this year, on a free-on-board basis, shows an increase of 9 per cent. The export drive appears likely to persist. The volume of export letters of credit opened in Japan—a figure usually taken as a portent of export levels—rose 27.5 per cent from a year earlier in March. In April, it was up 22.6 per cent from a year earlier.

The rise in actual exports would have been higher in the first quarter but for the country's traditional trade slowdown in January. That first month brought the only balance-of-payments deficit so far this year in Japan, and the \$1.05-billion shortfall has already been canceled out by surpluses of \$600 million in both February and March.

Official's Belief
The government's chief economic policy maker, Deputy Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, is clinging to his belief that Japan, bereft of natural resources, cannot afford to maintain the pace of energy and raw-material purchases that must accompany a boom.

Mr. Fukuda asserts that Japan's three-year and three-stage plan for vanquishing the 1973 oil-price shock is on schedule. "No more inflation, no more stagnation, no more balance-of-payments disequilibrium," he proposed. But despite the nation's success at selling and cost-cutting its way out of the oil crisis, he insists that only a few persist in the idea of high growth rates. Just what constitutes high

growth is vague, but it certainly is not 5-to-6-per-cent growth the government is projecting for the year ending next March 31.

It is generally accepted that 10-per-cent growth is high, and there are reports that government agencies are already revising their projections, having in mind something more like 7 to 8 per cent—a material move toward the 10-per-cent level.

There is questioning, however, about the government's role in the gathering recovery. Some economists assert that fiscal spending plans are not as stimulative as they should be.

For the 12 months ending next March 31, the government's formation of fixed capital could rise in real terms by 6.2 per cent, against the 20 per cent of past recovery times.

Deficit of Non-Oil Producers In Third World Seen Lower

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT).—The overseas deficit of the non-oil-producing developing countries will be less than was expected earlier this year and substantially less than last year's record shortfall, according to

economists at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

The improvement is due largely to increased demand for the less-developed nations' exports to industrialized countries as the latter recover from the recession. The poorer nations have also taken a number of measures to reduce their own imports, the bank analysts say.

At the same time, the combination of "current account" position of all developed countries may worsen by as much as \$12 billion—from a \$6-billion surplus in 1975 to a \$6-billion deficit in 1976, according to Morgan.

The bank projects a deficit on current account (including trade in goods and services and private transfer payments) of \$29 billion for the developing countries, \$7.5 billion less than the 1975 deficit.

This improvement will not be fully reflected in the poorer countries' borrowing requirements, however, because repayments of foreign debt will rise this year by as much as \$2 billion to an estimated \$12.5 billion. The gross financing requirement of these countries is projected at \$41 billion to \$42 billion.

Saudi-Owned Bank Gets Aid From U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 24 (Reuters).—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which insures deposits in U.S. banks, said it agreed to extend for five years its \$55.5-million loan to the Saudi-owned Bank of the Commonwealth in Detroit.

The extension is part of a financing plan agreed to by the FDIC, involving the sale of \$10 million of common stock underwritten by Ghailth Pharoan, the Saudi who bought control of the bank in 1975, and major Middle East banks.

The FDIC said the plan will give the bank new equity to make it profitable.

Commodity-price stabilization was accepted, even by some of the more conservative economists present as in the interest of producers and consumers alike.

The developing countries were urged to drop their efforts to gain preferential and nonreciprocal exemptions to international trade regulations and to focus instead on codifying ambiguous trading rules that might well be turned against them.

Joint management of global resources—and specifically a tax on deep-sea fishing, oil drilling and seabed mining—was proposed as a new and relatively painless way of transferring wealth to the poorest nations.

Russia Raises Oil Shipments To the West

While Holding Down Exports to East Bloc

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT).—The Soviet Union, taking advantage of high world prices for petroleum, shipped a record volume of crude oil to the West last year while holding down the growth of both domestic consumption and exports to its East European allies.

Although about three-fourths of Soviet exports continued to go to Communist countries, the rate of increase of shipments to non-Communist markets rose five times as much as exports to Moscow's allies.

The flow of crude oil to the West went up 40 per cent, to 480 million barrels a day, while exports to Communist nations rose 8 per cent, to 1.6 billion barrels daily. The East Europeans receive a preferential price for Soviet oil, below the world price.

The high rate of overall exports was made possible both by a continuing rise in Soviet oil production—a 7-per-cent increase in 1975 to a daily average of 9.7 billion barrels—and by a reduced growth in the domestic use of petroleum products. Domestic consumption in 1975 rose 5 per cent, compared with an annual rate of 7 to 8 per cent in previous years.

These findings emerged from an analysis of preliminary Soviet foreign trade statistics released in Moscow earlier this month.

The oil-export trends coincide with a new Soviet energy policy that calls for greater use of coal and other low-grade fuels in power stations and the conservation of oil and gas resources for use in the manufacture of petrochemicals and for export.

Oil and gas are important earners of foreign exchange, used for imports of advanced technology and grain.

Virtually the entire increment in Soviet oil production is coming from west Siberian fields, which last year accounted for 30 per cent of national output. The Siberian share is scheduled to increase to half of total production by 1980.

According to the Soviet trade figures, total exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products rose to 2.6 billion barrels a day in 1975, from 2.3 billion in 1974.

Crude oil, which traditionally makes up about 70 per cent of the total, has been moving mainly to Communist countries, while refined products, such as fuel oil, have been exported largely to non-Communist markets.

Last year, however, there was an unusually rapid surge in crude oil exports, which rose by 240 million barrels a day from the 1974 level of 1.6 billion barrels.

Out of the total increase, 140 million barrels a day were added to exports going to the West—a 40-per-cent increase over the 1974 level of 340 million barrels a day.

The preliminary Soviet report did not identify the destination of the increased flow of crude oil to the West. The principal Western customers in previous years have been Finland, Italy, West Germany, France and Sweden.

Faustel Accepts Bid

NORTH CHICAGO, Ill., May 24 (AP-DJ).—Faustel directors have unanimously decided that the tender offer of H.K. Porter Co. to purchase Faustel common at \$23.50 a share "represents a fair and reasonable price" for the company's stock and the directors have indicated their intentions of tendering their own shares to Porter.

Prime Rate Rise Seen This Week

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP-DJ).—A boost to 7 from 6 3/4 per cent in the banking industry's prime, or minimum, interest rate on corporate loans could come this week.

Although loan demand has been slack, analysts say, a steep rise in open-market interest rates has pushed up sharply the cost to banks of obtaining lendable funds.

In the past four weeks or so, the rate on federal funds, or uncommitted reserves banks lend one another, has jumped to about 5 1/2 from 4 3/4 per cent. And some analysts say the Federal Reserve may move to push that rate even higher.

According to early estimates, Citibank's formula, which pegs the prime rate to movements in open-market rates, will give the bank the option to announce a 7-per-cent base lending fee Friday. Other banks may not wait that long, according to some analysts. "Profit margins (at banks) have been so squeezed by the rate rise, that they'll probably want to move quickly," one analyst says.

The squeeze has been evident in the rates on banks' negotiable certificates of deposit. Three-month CDs were being quoted early today at about 6.05 per cent bid by some dealers in the secondary, or resale, market, up from only 5 1/2 per cent two weeks ago.

More importantly, a number of dealers say the rates would have to rise further before they would be willing to buy any significant amount of the CDs. Despite the

Fed Also Said Ready to Act

rate increase over the past two weeks, New York banks have had more certificates turned in for redemption than they have been able to sell in the period.

Behind the rise in interest rates has been a progressively tighter money policy. The Fed has turned stingy in supplying reserves to the banking network in an effort to slow the rapid growth of the nation's money supply.

Some analysts think the Fed has to undertake more tightening efforts to harness the growth. If the bulge in money supply has been caused by fundamental economic forces, Henry Kaufman, economist for Salomon Brothers, says, "slowing the growth of money will not be easy." He adds that "it will require a money-rate structure high enough to induce deposit holders into placing their funds in other financial assets and to create a sufficient degree of uncertainty which will temper business expectations." He guesses this might take a fed-

eral funds rate of 6 to 6 1/2 per cent.

Lawrence Kudlow, an economist for Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, believes "it would be unreasonable to expect a 5 3/4 per cent federal funds rate in a week or so." He adds that there is a 50-per-cent chance of a 6-per-cent rate in early June. That would be grim news for all short-term borrowers because the rate on funds serves as a kind of base from which most other interest rates are scaled upward.

If the rate on federal funds does increase it could prompt a boost from 5 1/2 per cent in the Fed's discount rate, the rate it charges on loans to member commercial banks. The Fed generally prefers to see the discount rate exceed the funds rate.

8 1/2 Rate Seen by Year-End

LONDON, May 24 (AP-DJ).—Donald Platten, chairman of Chemical Bank of New York Corp. and its principal subsidiary, Chemical Bank, said at a news conference here today that he expected the prime lending rate of major U.S. banks to rise to 8 per cent by the end of the year, "give or take a quarter point."

Wall St. Prices Drop Sharply On Fears of Fed Credit Move

NEW YORK, May 24 (UPT).—Forecasts of higher U.S. interest rates and tighter monetary conditions drove New York Stock Exchange prices sharply lower today, but volume was only moderate.

The Dow Jones industrial average suffered its worst loss in more than a year. Money market analysts said the possibility of further credit-tightening moves by the Federal Reserve Board could lift the banking industry's prime interest rate to 7 per cent from 6 3/4 per cent as early as this week.

The Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee voted to tighten monetary policy slightly at its April 20 meeting, according to a report of the meeting issued today.

The committee members agreed to allow the federal funds rate to vary within a range of 4.5 to 5.25 per cent during the April-May period. This compared with a target range of 4.25 to 5.25 per cent set at the March meeting.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 19.22 points to 971.53. The last time it closed lower was on April 12, 1976, when it finished the day at 971.27.

Declining issues outpaced gainers by about 1,390 to about 390, and volume totaled 16.56 million shares, compared with 18.73 million shares Friday.

At the NYSE close, Celanese was off 1 3/8 to 51 1/4. A report from the House Subcommittee on Investigations said that Celanese averaged \$2.2 million in questionable payments over the past five years. Alcan Aluminum lost 1 3/4 to 26 1/4. It said it intends to make a public offering of 5 million common shares next week.

Also down a point or more were Exxon, off 15 1/8 to 99 1/8, IBM 3 1/4 to 250 1/4, Du Pont 2 5/8 to 152, Digital Equipment 3 7/8 to 159 7/8, U.S. Steel 3 3/8 to 79 3/4, RCA 1 1/8 to 25 3/8, General Telephone 1 1/8 to 24, and Eastman Kodak 2 1/8 to 93 3/4.

Procter & Gamble surrendered 1 3/4 to 86, while American Telephone traded at 53 1/4, ex-dividend, compared with 55 Friday.

Youngstown Steel Door picked up 3/4 to 103 3/4, although the exchange halted trading in the issue on the announcement that Thrall Car Manufacturing plans to buy 625,000 shares of Youngstown at \$14 a share.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange fell sharply in moderate trading. The Amex index dropped 1.35 to 103.41.

Grain futures prices advanced strongly on the Chicago Board of Trade, with limit moves posted in soybeans and in oats.

The allowable gain for soybeans in one day is 20 cents a bushel and in oats, 6 cents. These limit moves were reached after the session had been some two hours old and prices generally held at those levels until the final bell.

Soybean oil, the weakest member of the complex in recent weeks, advanced the allowable limit of 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, but gave up 20 points at the close under liquidation.

Market Closed

Stock exchanges and banks in Canada were closed Monday for Victoria Day.

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to Follow Lead. Bank of England

DON, May 24 (AP-DJ).—British commercial banks announced increases ranging from 1 to 1.5 percentage in their base lending rates. Royal Westminster Bank took the lead among the largest commercial banks, raising its base rate to 11 per cent from 9.5 per cent. Other three major banks, the Lloyds and Midland, raised their base rates one percentage point to 10.5 per cent. Base rate increases were expected following the Bank of England's announcement of an increase in its own lending rate to 11.5 per cent. The bank's action was designed to bolster the shaky

view of the Bank of England's action, the commercial banks had little choice but to increase their base rates.

Base rate is the base from which actual lending charges are calculated. The bank's most ardent corporate customers usually borrow at one percentage point over the base rate. As increasing their base rate, the banks also raised the rates they pay on deposits. Barclays, Lloyds and Midland increased to 6.5 per cent a percentage point the rate they pay on deposits subject to seven days' notice. Royal Westminster increased on such deposits to 6.5 per cent from 5.5 per cent. The Foreign Exchange Commission's sterling rate rose to \$1.7815, the record low since 1945. The pound's weight-against-the-dollar narrowed to 25.5 per cent from 27.1 levels from the record low of 25.5 per cent.

Money Supply Rises
Another development, the Bank of England released today showing that British money supply has begun to rise rapidly due to a combination of large-scale government borrowing and a revival of private loan demand. Statistics showed that the money in circulation and deposits rose 2 per cent in the week ended April 21, with a 0.8-per-cent increase the previous four-week period. Over the statistical narrow version of money supply was increasing at an annual rate of 27 per cent seasonally adjusted basis, 34.9 per cent on an annual basis.

On the narrow version, an indication of the Bank of England's policy, the broad version of the money supply to be more important as an indicator, since it is volatile.

broader version, which includes time deposits, rose 1.25 per cent seasonally adjusted in the week ended April period. It was rising at only 0.2 per cent annual rate on a statistical quarter on a daily adjusted basis.

Price Goal n Slowed by ling's Fall

DON, May 24 (AP-DJ).—Recent sharp fall of sterling can come further delay in Britain's inflation rate to single figures by the Shirley Williams, prices minister, protection second today.

ering questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Williams said the government expects a slippage of about two percentage points earlier in achieving its earlier target for getting price rises under 10 per cent on a year basis.

The government last summer announced its program to pay rises to 5.5 a week. Inflation would fall to 10 by the end of this summer, single figures by the end of the year.

But, government officials said, saying the inflation will fall to under 10 per cent this winter, rather than by year-end. In recent months prices have been rising at a 15-per-cent annual rate.

Williams said changes in the price code will lead to encouraging investment and creating employment. It there could not be tight of incomes without price

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Italiano



In a year when the severity of world economic conditions rendered the operations of banking institutions more complex than ever, Credito Italiano, one of Italy's major banks, had a significant place in the nation's economy.

international monetary markets by taking timely advantage of the trends and developments in trade and financial operations.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1975

Cash and balances with banks	3,328,930	Capital	45,000
Ordinary Treasury Bills and other securities	2,828,671	Reserves	20,500

Advances and other accounts—customers and correspondent banks	3,864,433	Special reserve fund	62,124
		Reserve funds for possible credit risks	1,103,882

Bills for collection and sundries	253,512	Advances from the Bank of Italy	148
	10,983,183	Provision for staff retirement indemnities	173,500

Provision for depreciation	41,151
Other Deductions	

Forward transactions in securities and foreign exchange	1,166,306	10,963,183
Gross accounts	3,932,823	
Engagements, contingent liabilities and gross accounts		5,542,004

Good


Italiano

The dividend is payable on April 28, 1976 at all branches of Credito Italiano, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banco di Roma, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Banco di Napoli and Banco di Sicilia, against Coupon No. 10 of the stock certificate.

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- It symbolizes the wide range of our industrial activities
- It exemplifies the unity and bonds existing among all the companies of the Group
- It represents the bridge between the Thyssen enterprises, their customers, and the public

NEW YORK, May 24—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	May	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Acra, lb.	95	62 1/2
Cocoa Santos, lb.	145	70
TEXTILES		
Printed 64-68 2 1/2, yd.	36	
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	312	290
Iron 1, Ford, Pitt., ton	212 92	212 92
Steel scrap No. 1, heavy Pitt.	40-43	41-43
Copper elec., lb.	70-71	63-64 1/2
Tin (Strait), lb.	2,431 1/2	2,388 1/2
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	37	36 1/2-37
Silver N.Y., oz.	4 45	4 60 1/2
Gold N.Y., oz.	125 25	125 25

Commodity	May	Year ago
COMMODITY INDEXES		
Moody's index base 100	285 6	285 2
Dec. 31, 1951		
4 Percent		

Commodity	May	Year ago
European Gold Markets		
May 24, 1976		
Open		
Close		
N.Y.		
London		
Zurich		
Paris (12.5 kilo)		
U.S. dollars per ounce		

Commodity	May	Year ago
Gold Options		
(Prices in \$/oz.)		
basis		
Aug.		
Nov.		
Feb.		

Commodity	May	Year ago
Valuers White West S.A.		
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland		
Tel. 3201.23 - Telex 27479		

Commodity	May	Year ago
Gold Options		
(Prices in \$/oz.)		
basis		
Aug.		
Nov.		
Feb.		

Commodity	May	Year ago
Valuers White West S.A.		
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland		
Tel. 3201.23 - Telex 27479		

Commodity	May	Year ago
Gold Options		
(Prices in \$/oz.)		
basis		
Aug.		
Nov.		
Feb.		

Commodity	May	Year ago
Valuers White West S.A.		
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland		
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Commodity	May	Year ago
Gold Options		
(Prices in \$/oz.)		
basis		
Aug.		
Nov.		
Feb.		

Commodity	May	Year ago
Valuers White West S.A.		
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland		
Tel. 3201.23 - Telex 27479		

Commodity	May	Year ago
Gold Options		
(Prices in \$/oz.)		
basis		
Aug.		
Nov.		
Feb.		

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Valuers White West S.A.		
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Commodity	May	Year ago
Gold Options		
(Prices in \$/oz.)		
basis		
Aug.		
Nov.		
Feb.		

Commodity	May	Year ago
Valuers White West S.A.		
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland		
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Commodity	May	Year ago
Gold Options		
(Prices in \$/oz.)		
basis		
Aug.		
Nov.		
Feb.		

Commodity	May	Year ago
Valuers White West S.A.		
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland		
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Commodity	May	Year ago
Gold Options		
(Prices in \$/oz.)		
basis		
Aug.		
Nov.		
Feb.		

Commodity	May	Year ago
Valuers White West S.A.		
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Commodity	May	Year ago
Gold Options		
(Prices in \$/oz.)		
basis		
Aug.		
Nov.		
Feb.		

Commodity	May	Year ago
Valuers White West S.A.		
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland		
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Commodity	May	Year ago
Gold Options		
(Prices in \$/oz.)		
basis		
Aug.		
Nov.		
Feb.		

Commodity	May	Year ago
Valuers White West S.A.		
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland		
Tel. 3201.23 - Telex 27479		

Commodity	May	Year ago
Gold Options		
(Prices in \$/oz.)		
basis		
Aug.		
Nov.		
Feb.		

Commodity	May	Year ago
Valuers White West S.A.		
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland		
Tel. 3201.23 - Telex 27479		

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	May	Year ago
Open High Low Close Prev.		
SUGAR No. 11 (80 tons)		
Jul	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Aug	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Oct	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Nov	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Dec	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Jan	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Feb	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Mar	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Apr	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
May	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Sales: 2,518		

Commodity	May	Year ago
WHEAT (5,000 bu)		
Jul	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Aug	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Oct	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Nov	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Dec	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Jan	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Feb	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Mar	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Apr	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
May	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Sales: 1,122		

Commodity	May	Year ago
COFFEE (30,000 lbs)		
Jul	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Aug	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Oct	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Nov	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Dec	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Jan	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Feb	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Mar	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Apr	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
May	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Sales: 999		

Commodity	May	Year ago
COPPER (25,000 lbs)		
Jul	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Aug	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Oct	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Nov	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Dec	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Jan	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Feb	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Mar	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Apr	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
May	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Sales: 5,300		

Commodity	May	Year ago
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)		
Jul	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Aug	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Oct	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Nov	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Dec	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Jan	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Feb	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Mar	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Apr	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
May	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Sales: 904		

Commodity	May	Year ago
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)		
Jul	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Aug	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Oct	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Nov	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Dec	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Jan	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Feb	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Mar	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Apr	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
May	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Sales: 115		

Commodity	May	Year ago
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)		
Jul	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Aug	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Oct	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Nov	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Dec	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Jan	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Feb	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Mar	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Apr	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
May	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Sales: 115		

Commodity	May	Year ago
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)		
Jul	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Aug	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Oct	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Nov	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Dec	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Jan	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Feb	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Mar	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Apr	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
May	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Sales: 115		

Commodity	May	Year ago
WHEAT (5,000 bu)		
Jul	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Aug	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Oct	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Nov	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Dec	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Jan	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Feb	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Mar	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Apr	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
May	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Sales: 1,122		

Commodity	May	Year ago
COFFEE (30,000 lbs)		
Jul	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Aug	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Oct	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Nov	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Dec	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Jan	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Feb	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Mar	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Apr	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
May	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Sales: 999		

Commodity	May	Year ago
COPPER (25,000 lbs)		
Jul	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Aug	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Oct	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Nov	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Dec	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Jan	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Feb	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Mar	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Apr	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
May	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Sales: 5,300		

Commodity	May	Year ago
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)		
Jul	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Aug	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Oct	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Nov	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Dec	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Jan	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Feb	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Mar	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Apr	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
May	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Sales: 904		

Commodity	May	Year ago
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)		
Jul	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Aug	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Oct	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Nov	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Dec	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Jan	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Feb	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Mar	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Apr	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
May	14 14 14 14 14	14 14
Sales: 115		

Arbed	4,230	Woolworth
Brux-Lamb	1,950	ZCJ
Cock O'Grée	878	
Electrobel	5,900	
GB-Inno-BM	1,670	
Hoboken	4,675	
Pétrofina	5,020	
Ph. Gevaert	1,180	
Soc. Générale	2,300	

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Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are for common stock. Dividends based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are shown in parentheses.

a—Also extra or extras. **b**—Annual rate plus stock dividend. **c**—Liquidating dividend. **d**—Declared or paid after stock split. **e**—Paid after stock split. **f**—Paid after stock dividend or split up. **g**—Paid this year, dividend omitted. **h**—Paid this year, dividend omitted. **i**—Paid this year, dividend omitted. **j**—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. **k**—New issue. **l**—Declared or paid after stock split. **m**—Paid after stock split. **n**—Paid after stock dividend or split up. **o**—Paid after stock dividend or split up. **p**—Paid after stock dividend or split up. **q**—Paid after stock dividend or split up. **r**—Paid after stock dividend or split up. **s**—Paid after stock dividend or split up. **t**—Paid after stock dividend or split up. **u**—Paid after stock dividend or split up. **v**—Paid after stock dividend or split up. **w**—Paid after stock dividend or split up. **x**—Paid after stock dividend or split up. **y**—Paid after stock dividend or split up. **z**—Paid after stock dividend or split up.

1—Called. **2**—When distributed. **3**—When issued. **4**—When current. **5**—Without warrants. **6**—E—Distribution.

7—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

8—Years high and low range does not include changes in price.

9—Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Stocks and Bonds - 10%

P.D. DAVIDSON

H. H. HARRICK

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